THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SUPREME COURT

The Case of the Fraudulent Certificates of Naturalization.

Testimony for the Defense.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS.—Justice Sharswood.—This morning the Court met at the appointed hour, and Mr. Cuyler, who yesterday proceeded no further than the reading of Colonel Snowden's return to the rule, began the examination of witnesses in support of the return.

Mr. John O'Byrne called by Mr. Cuyler and sworn.—Question. Has your experience given you some knowledge of the art of transmitting the impression of seals? Answer. On reading the testimony taken in this matter, I was struck very forcibly by the statement of one witness as to the indistinctness. I was reminded—(objected to.) Well, a paper was sent me sealed with the seal of the court, and looking at it, I proceeded to moisten the upper portion of a paper, fill the impression with wax, and putting it under an ordinary letter-press, I produced an exact impression upon another paper, though faint.

Charles B. Ross sworn.—Q. You are employed in the office of the Prothonotary? A. I am, at present as Search Clerk; have occupied various positions in the office since December, 1855.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the issuing of blank naturalization papers signed by the Prothonotary? A. I have not, sir; never knew a thing of the kind to be done; the custom in the office is invariably to fill every blank before signing and sealing; that is the rule given by Colonel Snowden.

Q. When did Colonel Snowden enter the office? A. In May, 1861.

Q. Has there been any change in the mode of issuing papers from that pursued since Colonel Snowden's administration? A. None, sir We have a new seal, but it is kept in the same place, just on the desk on the east side of the room. It was so when Mr. Tyler, Colonel Snowden's predecessor, was in office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.—Q. Did you have any knowledge of any papers being sealed in blank and taken away? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Brewster.—Q. Did you ever know any one else than Colonel Snowden to sign the Prothonotary's name to any official paper. A. I did, sir.

Q. Whose name was signed? A. Colonel Snowden's alone. It was by Mr. Blair, in the office, during Colonel Snowden's absence in Colorado.

Q. When did he return from Colorado? A. On the 6th of September last.

Q. What papers were those? A. Pension papers. They were signed by Mr. Worrall and Mr. Blair.

Q. Do you know of any other papers being signed so at any time? A. No, sir.

Q. Since this investigation has begun have you heard of any one signing Colonel Snowden's name to any naturalization paper? A. No, sir.

Clifford S. White, sworn—I am employed in the Prothonotary's office.

Q. How long have you been there? A. Four or five weeks.

Q. Do you know of the signing of any naturalization or other official paper in blank? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any being sealed in blank? A. Yes; there were different orders of the Court, first, to seal before signing, and next to seal only afterwards; both these orders were implicitly obeyed.

Judge Sharswood here explained that he was the one who gave this order not to seal until after signing, because he found the practice, in his opinion to be dangerous.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he never knew any one else than Colonel Snowden to sign official papers.

Charles McCarthy sworn.—Q. Are you employed in the Prothonotary's office? A. Yes, sir, I have been there several weeks.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the signing of official papers by Colonel Snowden before they were filled up? A. No, sir, in no instance.

Q. Have you charge of the seal? A. I have.

Q. Did you ever seal a naturalization paper before it was filled up? A. I never sealed such a paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster—Q. How long have you been in the office? A. Several weeks.

Q. Where were you before that? A. I was last employed in the Revenue Department; but was out of employment some time before I obtained this situation.

Q. Are you permanently employed, or are you to remain there until after the election? A. I do not know.

Q. And you have been there only a few weeks? A. That's all, sir.

Q. And the seal of this Court has been given into your sole charge? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep guard over that seal all the time? A. I do, sir.

Q. What time do you leave the office? A. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Who has the seal then? A. I leave it with Mr. Ross, who has charge of the office.

Q. Is it then locked up? A. Not when I leave.

Q. And it remains there until you return in the morning? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you seal only naturalization papers? A. I seal other official papers.

Q. How can you tell whether the paper is proper to be sealed? A. I generally look at it to see that it has been properly filled up.

Q. Who generally presents you these papers? A. They are transferred to me from some of the clerks.

Q. And you say you have never known a blank to be sealed? A. I do, sir.

Benjamin Fletcher sworn—I am Chief Clerk of the District Court office; have been in the office twelve years.

Q. You are familiar with the practice of that Court? A. I am, sir.

Q. Has it not been the custom in a rush of business to seal writs and other papers in blank? A. It has, sir; we only give them to professional gentlemen.

Q. Is it not the custom preceding elections to send out blank naturalization certificates to the different naturalization committees? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined—Q. You have never known blank naturalization papers to be sealed, have you? A. I have; but they were kept locked up. They were only a few for immediate use.

Re-examined—Q. Subpœnas are always sealed in blank? A. Yes, sir.

Eugene Blair sworn.—I am employed in the Prothonotary's office, and have been for two years.

Q. Have you known any papers to be issued from the office signed in blank by Colonel Snowden? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know any papers to be signed by any one for the Prothonotary? A. Yes, sir. While Colonel Snowden was in Colorado I knew back-pay and pension papers to be signed for him.

Q. Did you ever know any naturalization papers to be signed by him, or with his name in blank? A. No, sir.

Q. What has been the rule in regard to the sealing of the papers? A. Never to seal them without first seeing that they were filled.

(The fraudulent papers were shown the witness.)

Q. Do you know anything of these papers? A. I do not, sir.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you ever know any naturalization certificates to be sealed in blank? A. Last year, at the beginning of the naturalization season, some were sealed in blank, in order to facilitate the business; but that was soon stopped, and since then I know nothing of it.

Q. Did you not say that these blanks with seals upon them might have been stolen? A. I said that they may have been stolen; for before we had begun to be busy we had a small supply of the sealed blanks lying about the desks in order to get hold of them conveniently when needed, and some one might have stolen them.

Q. How many of these were there? A. I do not know.

Q. Was Colonel Snowden then at home? A. He was.

Q. Did he know this? A. I do not know.

Q. Who sealed the blanks? A. When we began to be busy I believe each man in the office sealed a few blanks.

Q. When did this cease? A. When we began to be very busy Colonel Snowden thought it would be better to appoint a man specially for the seal.

Q. Are there not two Worralls in the office? A. No, sir; there were formerly two, but Mr. Edw. Worrall is now practicing law.

Q. Did he have anything to do with this naturalization? A. I believe he drew up petitions for persons of his own ward.

Q. Was he in the office? A. Yes, he came in to get blanks.

Q. Might he not have sealed papers? A. I do not think so.

Re-examined—Q. Mr. Blair, have you any knowledge of any blank naturalization papers being sealed or signed in blank? A. I have not.

Mr. Anthony Moran sworn.—Q. Are you a die-sinker by profession? A. I am, sir; and have been twenty-five or thirty years.

Q. Have you seen the seal of the Court? A. I have frequently.

Q. Look at these two sets of impressions of the seals, and say if any one, in your judgment, could swear positively as to the identity of the seals that made them? A. After examining them carefully, I say no one could.

Q. You say you are familiar with the seal of this Court; could not any skilled mechanic take a perfect copy of it? A. Yes, sir, by the electrotype process; by taking an impression in wax, placing it in a bath, and then applying the battery, which will send the copper to the wax.

Cross-examined—Q. Would you not be required to have the original for this? A. To make a perfect copy, yes.

Re-examined—Q. If you have a sharp impression in wax, could you not make a perfect electrotype copy? A. Yes, sir.

Judge Sharswood—Pick out the best impression on those papers, and say whether by the electrotype process as good a copy could be produced from a wax impression as any of those? A. Yes, sir.

T. Worcester Worrall sworn, and examined by Mr Brewster—Q. Are you employed in the clerk's office? A. No, sir; I resigned my position there in July last; I have been here since Friday last at Colonel Snowden's request, to superintend the examination of papers.

Q. Did you ever know any blank official papers to be sealed? A. Frequently, sir.

Q. What kind of papers? A. Naturalization papers.

Q. When was that done? A. During a rush of business this has been done.

Q. Did you know anything of these blank papers? A. No, sir.

Inquiry was here made whether Mr. Edward Worrall and a Mr. Boileau, the latter of whom had for a few days been a clerk in the office, were not in court, and it was found that Mr. Worrall was out of town, and the Mr. Boileau actually engaged in making out the extra assessment of the Twentieth ward.

Mr. Smith then moved the Court to adjourn the hearing until these gentlemen could be produced, which motion was opposed by the other side upon the ground that every hour during which this rule pended there was an imputation against the official character, and the requirements of the rule granted by the Court had been met.

Mr. Brewster urged the motion for continuance, saying that it was freely conceded that no imputation of guilty knowledge on the part of Colonel Snowden in regard to these transactions; but there was strong proof of great negligence in the conduct of the officer that would draw upon Colonel Snowden the reflection of this Court. And it was due to that gentleman, and Messrs. Worrall and Boileau, that they should be heard.

After further remarks from Mr. Biddle in opposition to the motion, Judge Sharswood consented to grant the motion, and the matter was continued until to-morrow morning.

HILL.

The Georgian Comes Out in Another Letter.

In a letter to the N. Y. *Herald*, published this morning, Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, speaks as follows:—

"How can the Union be cordially restored? By returning to the Constitution. How will the Government be subverted? By the American people deciding to "maintain and perpetuate" a policy outside of the Constitution. Inside of the Constitution a Union, freedom increased prosperity, restored credit, and bonds payable. Outside of the Constitution Union, freedom, prosperity, and credit will perish together.

The reconstruction policy of Congress has cost hundreds of millions already. It has lessened the productions of the South one hundred millions each year of its existence. It has depreciated the value of Southern property to one-fourth its value in 1866. It will cost the Federal Government hundreds of millions more to "maintain and perpetuate" this "assured success," this wholesale destruction. It will lessen the productions of the South more than one hundred millions per annum, and, wickedly enticing the poor negroes from the fields of plenty into loyal leagues of hate and into armed companies of death, will for years desolate the South.

Can you maintain the Union, promote prosperity, restore good will, stimulate philanthropy, modify Southern temper, restrain "Rebel outrages," and pay the bonds by "maintaining and perpetuating" such a policy? But I am told that the victorious North is ready to fight again, and millions of "boys in blue" will march under their great leader, General (then President) Grant, and "make the conquered Rebels submit to this negro equality and social ruin." You will? Bravo! But stop, courageous fool; answer me; how will that restore the Union and pay the bonds? It is so brave for these, well equipped and after a long, hard struggle, to conquer one poorly equipped, and then boast about it and call that one a coward, and so magnanimous to crush that one and force him to accept an equality with the negro which the Northern States repudiate for themselves. Stop all this new form of treason, and stop the miserable policy of reconstruction which is its fruit. The South wants peace. She is impoverished and needs it. She was promised it on terms of equality if she would surrender, and is entitled to it. She has kept her Appomattox bond in good faith, and every Northern soldier is in honor her indorser while she keeps that bond. Will they join and will their chief lead the politicians in this negro assault upon the peace of the South and honor of the North? Take away these carpet-baggers and send us the laborers, farmers, machinists, and capitalists of the North by taking away this miserable reconstruction policy which sends us the first and keeps away the last. We have peaceful, fertile, cheap houses for 30,000,000 of Northern people who will come to help us build up the country whose sky is the brightest and whose fruits are the sweetest on the earth. But we have no place for a white carpet-bagger who comes to take control of the negro and breed hate and strife to get office.

Among your hundreds of thousands of readers are bankers, brokers, millionaires, merchants, skilful accountants, and learned gentlemen. Can you induce them to consider and solve the following problems?

How effectually can the Union under the Constitution be restored by measures outside of the Constitution?

How long will it take to pay the public debt by expending hundreds of millions to destroy the industry of the country, and in maintaining by the bayonet a policy out-side of the Constitution, which the bayonet, negroes, and false courts alone established?

How long will it take to improve the temper of the Southern people by continuing that policy which alone has disturbed that temper since the surrender, and which every day keeps their persons, their property and their families in danger of pillage, rape, and burning?

Of what value is it to the North to force upon the South governments which will enable deluded negroes to select for South Carolina and Georgia Governors and Representatives from Vermont and Massachusetts?

You say General Grant will be elected. Possibly so. I cannot fix a limit to fanatical infatuation. If he shall be elected and shall administer the Constitution according to his oath he will have no more cordial supporters than the Southern people. If he shall administer the Chicago platform, as he stands pledged contrary to his oath, he may find submissive subjects, but no honest supporters at the South and no free constituency in America.

The South asks nothing but what the North promised—equality under the same Constitution. Georgia asks no power to make a constitution for her internal affairs, or to change that constitution, which is not conceded to and exercised by Illinois. Will a President chosen from Illinois concede that claim according to the Constitution, or will he deny it according to the Chicago platform?

With a pledge to carry out the platform, without even an allusion to the Constitution, either in the platform or in the pledge, will the people of America risk the rights and the freedom of every man merely to confer an empty honor on one man however great?

B. H. HILL.

SPAIN.

Its Resources, Climate, Population, and Colonies.

The Spanish people have it now in their power to apply effectual remedies to the evils with which the country has been long afflicted, and their movements, under present circumstances, will be watched with the deepest anxiety by the friends of progress and popular government all over the world. Spain still possesses all the elements of national greatness. If we look at her geographically, we find that in point of situation, area, climate, soil, and variety of productions, she occupies a foremost place among the countries of Europe.

Occupying the larger portion of the splendid peninsula which forms the southwest corner of the European continent, the kingdom is no less than 560 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 380 miles, and covers an area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, of 196,031 square miles. The climate of the greater part of it is of the most delightful and salubrious character. The soil is in general remarkably fertile, and among the products of the country are many of the most precious articles of commerce. Spain has a coast line 1317 miles long, of which 712 miles are formed by the Mediterranean, and 605 miles by the Atlantic Ocean, and the country is well watered.

The total population, according to the last census, taken in 1864, is 16,287,675, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. in the space of a century. In spite of all the drawbacks from which it has suffered, the manufacturing industry of the country has materially advanced of late years, and there has also been a marked improvement in all agricultural processes.

During the last twenty years over three thousand miles of railway have been opened for traffic, and an equal number of miles of public roads have been constructed. In short, all that Spain needs now to insure for her a highly prosperous and brilliant future, is a liberal and stable government—a government that shall encourage and aid the people to shake off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny which has so long pressed upon them, impairing their energies and weakening their aspirations after better things; a government that shall seek its strength and find its safety in the intelligence and public virtues of the people, and that will devote itself heartily to promoting the cause of popular education on sound and enlightened principles.

What effect the revolution just accomplished will have upon the colonies of Spain, as regards their relations with the mother country, can be only a matter of conjecture at present. The only colonies remaining to her of the immense colonial possessions she once owned are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and part of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies; the Philippines in Asia; and in Africa a portion of territory at Cape San Juan; the province of Tetuan, and four small islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The total area of these colonies is 125,000 square miles, and their total population, 5,882,611 souls.

With the infectious example before them of such neighbors as Cuba and Porto Rico have on the continent, it can hardly be expected in any event that Spain will continue to hold these islands much longer, unless, indeed, she should become republican; but the case is different with the Philippine islands, as in that part of the world there is no pioneer upon which those colonies could look for sympathy and support in a struggle to gain and conserve their independence.

BRICK POMEROY.

He Receives Unfavorable Comments from the New York Dailies.

The New York *Herald* of this morning publishes the following:—

Probably no one thing has operated so unfavorably to our success in the canvass as the existence and course of the bolting, treacherous, double-faced, and false-faced sheet in this city which these leaders and committees have, by the certificates of character and urgent appeals for support which they have from time to time issued in its behalf, forced into extensive circulation among the democratic masses, and thereby given a power of mischief which is telling tremendously against us at every stage and in every movement of the campaign. This bastard concern begotten of Puritanism and corruption and brought into pretended but false adhesion to the Democratic party for a price, at the same time that its controlling spirit declared that he loathed democracy, and that it would be only in the last extremity, and under a supreme pecuniary necessity that he would even join it in appearance, as he could never do in heart—by its repudiation of the financial plank of the platform, and open hostility to the positions so fully and earnestly accepted, and advocated by our candidates, Federal and State, as the leading and strongest issue of the canvass, has done an amount of harm to the cause which cannot now be estimated, and will not be known until until the great count shall be made, and may then be found (which God forbid) to have been fatal to our success.

From every quarter comes up the testimony that the course of this false, venal press is weakening and endangering us to an extent which these leaders and committees will never awake from their deep sleep to discover until it will be too late to apply a remedy, and the fatal work which seems to be its mission may be done. So, too, thousands of deceived and betrayed Democrats—deceived and betrayed by these leaders and Committees—are daily sending up their complaints against this organ of the bondholding aristocracy, demanding that its capacity for further deception and treason be taken away by a universal, emphatic, and final repudiation of its claims to the character of an exponent of Democratic opinion and a representative of the Democratic party.

We write these words of warning under the call of our injured Democratic brethren in every part of the Union and in behalf of that great and holy cause in whose service we are laboring day and night, spending our best energies, and to secure the success of which we would freely lay down our last dollar and even life itself. Let those concerned take heed. The peril is imminent—the necessity for prompt and decided action most urgent.

EXPRESS ROBBERS.

A Letter from Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago Detective.

Allan Pinkerton, in a letter to the Toronto *Telegraph* of October 1, writes:—

I arrived in this city on the morning of the 25th, and so soon as I learned of the discharge of the prisoners charged with the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company, caused and had an information laid before Stipendiary Magistrate McMicken, and a warrant issued for the rearrest of the prisoners, but regret to say that from the complicity of the police officers and detectives from the United States, and by other means, Morton and Thompson have not yet been arrested, but I am determined to remain in Canada a sufficient length of time to warrant me in saying that if they still seek a refuge there, they will probably be found by the proper and duly authorized officers of the Dominion; if they seek a refuge in the United States, that is amply sufficient for me.

In reference to the case of Reno and Anderson, I beg to say that Seymour, Indiana, is somewhat noted as having been very unsafe for persons or valuables passing through there for many years. I will not in this undertake to prejudice their case now pending before the Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. Reno and Anderson have been examined before Justice McMicken, of Windsor, who has ordered them for extradition. Their defense is an *alibi*. I beg to say, that according to my counsel's advice, evidence for the defense is not admissible upon the demand of the United States for extradition under the Ashburton and Webster Treaty. That, however, is a matter which the Court will determine upon the hearing of the writ. The decision of the Canadian Courts I have nothing whatever to find fault with; they have universally been, I think, fair and right.

As the representative of the Consolidated Express Companies, I beg leave to say that I shall always bow to the decisions of the Courts, whatever they may be, but at the same time we are contending for great rights. I have no doubt but the case of Reno and Anderson, when it comes before the Chief Justice will receive a careful attention and a just decision. Whatever that may be, we shall defer to it in every respect. Other charges are also pending against Reno and Anderson, upon which they will undoubtedly be rearrested. I would like to say more with regard to them, but justice to them, and with due deference to the court, demands of me, I should say no more. I shall be contente with a due administration of the law, such as the Dominion will grant to criminals within its limits.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Election—Large Republican Gains—Governor Swann's Political Intentions.

Affairs in Hayti and Mexico—The Unsettled Condition of the People.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Election Yesterday—The Republicans Carry 64 Towns and the Democrats 39.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—The *Courant* (Republican) says:—"The results of the election yesterday in Connecticut were particularly gratifying and encouraging. The Republicans claim gains in many places in this city. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by an average Democratic majority of 738. All but one of the 163 towns of the State held election for town officers yesterday. Wherever a full vote has been polled, so far as we have yet heard, the Republicans have made very respectable gains. Hartford county has gone Republican, also New Haven county; New London, Fairfield, Windham, and Middlesex counties. The number of towns heard from up to this time is 106, of which the Republicans carry 64 and the Democrats 39; divided, 3."

FROM MEXICO.

Message of Juarez—His Picture of the Situation—Treaties Opposed.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—From Mexico we have advices to September 23. President Juarez, in a message to Congress, congratulates the nation on the failure of all the recent rebellions, except in the still unsettled State of Tamaulipas. He hopes that Congress will pass laws to favor commerce and thereby improve the revenues. He presents the picture of Mexico at present as brilliant and cheerful. The wife of General Patoni has published a statement detailing the circumstances attending her husband's death. Several railroad bills are before Congress. The press scorn the efforts of Santa Anna to get up a rebellion, and Congress seems to regard them in the same light. The recent treaties with the United States will soon be under discussion in Congress. Ministers Mariscal and Iglesias are reported to have opposed them; but this is doubtful as regards Mariscal. It is, however, expected that Congress will ratify them. Mr. Kautz is here.

FROM HAYTI.

Exploits of the Man-of-War Galatea—The Recent Naval Engagement—Miragoane to be Bombarded.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—From Port-au-Prince we have advices to October 2.

The Haytien man-of-war Galatea had arrived at Petit Goave from New York, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. She had a full complement of men, mostly Haytien negroes, some English and French officers, and a complete naval outfit. On her arrival she attacked the rebel cruisers Sylvain and Liberte. The former was sunk and the latter burnt by the crews to prevent them from falling into President Salnave's power. The latter had left on board the Galatea to bambard Miragoane. Before leaving he took aboard three hundred additional men.

FROM BALTIMORE.

More Rebel Colonists for Pennsylvania—Governor Swann Meditates Another Political Somersault.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The Democrats here are again sorely disappointed over the result of the Connecticut election for town officers, which crumbs of comfort greatly cheer our Republicans.

New discoveries of roughs going to Pennsylvania to vote for the Democracy continue to be made. Many of them have gone to York, Adams, and Franklin counties.

It is said that Governor Swann has grown disconsolate and is contemplating another somersault. He abandons all hope of Seymour's election, and is looking to the strong side.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Last Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.—Consols, 94⅛@94⅜ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73⅜. Railway shares firm. Erie, 32½; Illinois Central, 90½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5—Evening.—United States Five-twenties firmer and higher at 76⅜.

PARIS, Oct. 5—Evening.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 69f. 15c.

HAVRE, Oct. 5—Evening.—Cotton buoyant. Lard, 71s.; Beef, 100s.; Tallow, 48s.; common Rosin, 5s 9d.; Linseed Cakes, £12 10s.; Linseed Oil, £29 15s., in common casks.

LONDON, Oct. 5—Evening.—Refined Petroleum flat at 1s. 5½d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 1s. 3½d.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Cotton firm, but business is suspended for cable advices. Flour dull at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn firm; white $1·28; Oats firm at 75@80c. Rye firm at $1·40@1·50. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard 20¼@21c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½ cents. Flour quiet. Sales of 9000 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat easier. Sales of 2800 bushels white Michigan at $2·56@2·77. Corn dull and declined 1c. Sales of 39,000 bushels at $1·09@1·12. Oats dull. Sales of 56,000 bushels at 70@71c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $26 65. Lard dull at 19¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·46.

AFRICA.

War Between Dahomey and Ashantee.

Letters from Whydah, coast of Africa, of the 2d August, bring news to the effect that war had recommenced between the principal States of the interior. The King of Dahomey, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashantee, was attacked the first, and his army suffered a severe check near the river Tando. He collected some fresh troops, which left Abomey about the middle of July, and an engagement was expected to take place without delay. Unfortunately for his Majesty his adversary had succeeded in attracting to his alliance several neighboring States, and especially the chiefs of Takima, Tankara, and Coranza, and these leaders have already joined their forces to his. In addition, the King had fallen seriously ill in the midst of these events, and his state caused considerable uneasiness to his own people.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Camilla Riot—A Democratic Canard Exploded—Proposed Purchase of Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Official Report of the Camilla Riot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—This morning General Sibley telegraphed from Georgia to parties here that he mailed to-day to General Howard his official report of the Camilla affair. This effectually explodes the story that General Howard had received the report, and declined to publish it because it because it might injure the Republican party, which story has been persistently circulated by Democratic papers here and elsewhere, notwithstanding General Howard positively denied the statement when it was first made.

The Purchase of Cuba.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the present opportunity will be taken advantage of by Secretary Seward to urge upon the President the propriety of recommending to Congress, in his next annual message, the importance of the purchase of Cuba from the new Spanish Government, which is badly in want of money.

It is rumored that Mr. Seward will make the offer, and the preliminaries may be all arranged before Congress meets, similar to the Alaska purchase. It is stated that the revolution in Spain is not likely to cause any change in the affairs of Cuba for some time to come, as the Captain-General is able to maintain his administration until the receipt of official instructions from the new Government.

Massing of Indians on the Plains.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A telegram to the Indian Office, dated Atchison, Kansas, October 6, from the clerk of the Central Superintendency, says General Hazen writes from Fort Larned that the Kiowas and Camanches, who were upon the Arkansas river, have without doubt joined the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the war. Superintendent Murphy is at Council Grove.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 6 — A. M.—Consols, for money, 94½; for account, 94⅝. American securities quiet and steady. Erie, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably reach 100,000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct. 6—A. M.—Cotton quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 6—A. M.—Sugar on the spot easier at 36s.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 6—A. M.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, arrived yesterday at half-past 3 o'clock.

GRANT.

The General's Rule in Nashville.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of October 1 contains the following:—

Upon the occupation of Nashville the Cunningham residence, on High street, was taken as the headquarters of the general in command. It was successively occupied by a number of generals, who had the entrances guarded by soldiers with bayonets. One of them went so far as to place a cordon of bayonets around the whole block. When General Grant came to Nashville he had his headquarters at the same place.

We had occasion to call upon him several times. He was not hedged about with bayonets—not a musket was to be seen. An orderly, without arms, stood at the door, and received visitors kindly and politely. The gallant Bowers, (a tear to his memory), and Parker, the Indian aid, were inside, and if the General was not engaged, would, with a show of respect, go with and introduce them at once. If engaged, they would tell them when to call again.

General Grant invariably received his visitors with courtesy, making them feel at ease by the blandness and sincerity of his manner. The spirit which governed him reacted throughout headquarters, and we never heard of an instance of rudeness during his sojourn in our midst. He was then at the head of all the armies of the Republic. He had good cause to be proud of his position and his successes. No doubt he felt proud, but it was the manly pride of the noble soldier who felt that he had done his duty, and his country was not ungrateful. There was none of the "insolence of office" about him—no show, no parade.

Another incident:—One fine morning General Grant walked down to the Chattanooga Depot, with the intention of taking the train for Chattanooga. The doors of the cars were locked, and a soldier on guard on each platform. General Grant went to one of the cars, and was in the act of stepping upon the platform, when he was arrested by the "halt!" of the guard.

"You can't get into this car," continued the guard.

"Why not, my man?" quietly asked the General.

"I am instructed to admit no one until further orders," replied the guard.

The General bowed acquiescence, and went silently away, with a smile on his face.

The Franco-American Citizens of Michigan for Grant.

To the Editor of the Detroit Post.

The Franco-American citizens of Wayne county have voted with the Democracy for fifty years, and have been the mainstay of that party in this section. They have "gone it blind" many times, but their eyes have been opened, and they will do so no more.

Let the Franco-American citizens of Wayne county look over the Democratic ticket in the columns of the *Free Press*, and see whether they are represented there. They have been repudiated in the selection of county officers, and they will repudiate the entire Democratic ticket and party this fall. Twenty-five hundred electors of French birth or descent will vote the Republican ticket in Wayne county, and many of them, I believe, will be thoroughly converted.

L. J. BENITEAU.

Detroit, Oct. 1, 1868.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 6@8 per cent. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	103	100 sh N Y & M	b60. 41⅝
$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	05. 69½	100 sh Big Mount	3⅝
$1 00 do	b6. 69½	50 sh Lit Sch R	44⅝
$ 00 do	69½	100 sh Leh Nav.	s60 wn 25¾
$4 00 Leh N 6s, '84	88½	100 do	2d. 26
10 sh C & Am	127½	220 sh Read R	s. 47¾
100 sh Penna R	56¼	300 do	s. 2d. 47¾
100 do	s60. 56¾	100 do	b60. 47¾
30 do	56¾	200 do	s. c. 47¾
2 sh Leh V R	8 b. 54¾	100 do	s30 wn. 47¾
100 do	b60. 55	500 do	s. 47¾
100 sh Gr Mount	4	200 do	s65 int. 47¾
200 do	s. 43-16	100 do	s30 wn. 47 81

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	140¼	11·27 A. M.	.	139¾
10·20 "	.	140	11·33 "	.	139¾
10·30 "	.	139¾	11·40 "	.	139⅞
11·20 "	.	139½	12·10 P. M.	.	139¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 139¾@140. Silver, 134@136.

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—Arrival of General Prim at Madrid—European Diplomatic Negotiations.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The latest dates from Rio Janeiro report that Lopez had arrived at San Fernando with 20,000 men. The allied troops, 28,000 strong, occupied Pilar, the chief port of Paraguay, to form a base of operations against the Paraguayan position at the mouth of the Tebicuary. It was said the Brazilian ironclads had gone to bombard the Tebicuary position.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—General Prim arrived here yesterday, and was greeted with enthusiasm.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6.—The King of Denmark delivered a speech yesterday at the opening of the sessions of the Rigsraad, in which he said that the negotiations with the Prussian Government in the matter of Schleswig Holstein had been thus far without result. It was the desire of Denmark to preserve peaceful relations with Prussia. The ratification of the sale of St Thomas and other islands in the West Indies to the United States has been postponed for one year by the Rigsraad.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—Returns from about two-thirds of the State show large Republican gains on the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town and gained three, and two are divided.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—James Murphy, a rope maker, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler on the charge of assault and battery on Colonel Frischmuth, on Thursday last, at Sixth and Chesnut street.

Colonel Frischmuth, being sworn, said:—I am a Notary Public; on Thursday last I went into the Orleans House, and the prisoner came up and offered me his left hand, saying, "How are you, Colonel?"; he then went behind me and struck me, after which a party of men attacked me and took my pocket-book and several articles from me.

Conrad Sweazer testified—I am bar-tender at No. 321 Chesnut street; I saw Frischmuth bleeding, and the defendant tussling with Keefer.

Jacob Keefer testified—I was talking to the Colonel, when the prisoner came and shook hands with him and then struck him.

The defendant was held in $1200 bail to answer at Court.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	129¾
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Western Union Tel	36⅝
Ph. and Read. R.	96	Tel. & Wabash R.	61⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	97¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Adams Express Co.	51¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	89	Wells, Fargo	30¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	U. S. Express	48¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	66¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111½	Gold	140¼

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—The downward tendency noted in the Flour Market for several days past still continues. There is very little inquiry, except from the home consumers, who purchased 900 barrels in lots at $6·25@7 50 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $8·50@9 50 for new spring wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; $9 50@10 for old spring wheat do.; $9 75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $ 8 @8·75 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, and prices are weak at the decline noted yesterday; sales of red at $2·15@2·25, and amber at $2·28@2 33. Rye is unchanged; sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 60. Corn is dull and drooping; sales of yellow at $1·25@1·26, and Western mixed at $1 23@1 24. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 70@ 73c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·50@8·50 ⅌ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·20 to $3 30. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·80@2 90.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....66 | 3 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Laura Johnson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Hallowell, Me., Tyler & Co.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Chase, Boston, Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr B. & J. Baker, Cole, Norfolk, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr C. E. Fish, Strong, Boston, do.
Schr R. Palmer, Clark, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, Boston, do.
Schr B. L. Adams, Adams, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Shight, Willetts, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr R. S. Corson, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Scott, walter & Co.
Schr Rhodella Biew, Peterson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Utility, Farago, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Official Figures vs. Delmar's Guesses.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are some guns which we have read of which prove more dangerous at the breech than at the muzzle. The Democracy will find, before they get through with him, that Mr. Alexander Delmar, "Director of the Bureau of Statistics," is one of this kind of guns. So far from avoiding any issue which this learned pundit has raised, we advise all Republicans to serve up Delmar hot, Delmar cold, and Delmar on the half-shell, *ad libitum* to the Democracy until after election.

Mr. Delmar has been very unfortunate in selecting as a time for the publication of his grand financial exposé the last week of a quarter of the fiscal year; for this quarter puts us in possession of some actual facts which cannot be either ignored or denied, and gives, also, some very unmistakable indications of what we may expect, in the way of revenue, from the remaining three quarters of the year.

Fact No. 1. The receipts, in gold, for customs at the port of New York for the months of July, August, and September, the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were $35,219,438, gold.

The estimated receipts for the rest of the ports for the same time were $14,780,562—making a probable total of gold receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year of $50,000,000. How much does this look like the falling off of customs receipts, prophesied by Delmar and the Democracy, to $150,000,000?

Fact No. 2. The receipts for customs at the port of New York for the month of September just closed were the largest in the history of the United States Treasury—the next largest having been in August, 1855, the year when the receipts from customs exceeded $179,000,000.

Fact No. 3. The receipts from internal revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $40,650,891·91. If the receipts *in transitu* for the month of September were included, the receipts for the quarter would probably be in excess of $45,000,000. Thus, for example, the collections from distilled spirits for the month of September in the Thirty-second District of New York, amounting to $595,000, were not included in the quarter's returns above given. In view of these facts, how about a revenue of only $122,000,000 from internal sources for the current year, which Delmar and his backers assert is all that can be expected?

Fact No. 4. Mr. Delmar, in order to sustain his false pretense that the internal revenue for the current fiscal year would be only $122,000,000, assumes the aggregate receipts from distilled spirits for the current year at $13,000,000. Now the actual total collections from this source from 234 districts in the month of July, and from 204 districts in August, were as follows:—July, $1,944,-173·80; August, $2,882,500·27; total, $4 826,-674·07; or at the rate of $28,000,000 per annum. And nothing, furthermore, in the future is more certain than that when the new law relative to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits by means of stamps goes into operation in November, the revenue from this source will be further augmented.

Fact No. 5. The revenue from fermented liquors for the fiscal year 1866-7 was $5,819,-345; veracious Mr. Delmar places it for the current year at $5,600,000. The actual total collections from 234 districts in July from this source was $637,338·26, and from 204 districts in August, $497,127·47, making a total for two months of $1,134,465·73, or at the rate of $6,806,794·38.

Fact No. 6. Delmar, in his estimate of revenue for the current year, places the revenue from "bank circulation, dividends, and deposits" at $1,800,000. The total collections from this source from 334 districts in July, and from 204 districts in August, were $904,-213 05; and from banks and bankers during the same period from the same districts the total collections were $634,891·51.

We appeal to every fair-minded man if, in view of these facts, this pretended exhibit of the national finances, manufactured by Delmar for the Democracy, is not really ludicrous? We are anxious to see how those brilliant Democratic journals which have indorsed the accuracy of this "Director of Statistics" propose to wriggle out of this fix in which they have thus placed themselves. They may, and probably will, deny the truth of the statements we have submitted, but it is of no use. They are official; we have the official statement before us; and we challenge contradiction from any respectable quarter.

And now one word for the three eminent merchants of New York, Messrs. Henry Grinnell, Royal Phelps, and Wilson G. Hunt, who intentionally or otherwise have contrived to connect their names with this disgraceful and false publication of Alexander Delmar. While the Republican party is using every effort to promote economy, to reduce taxes, and to establish the credit of the country, you have shown yourselves willing to employ the services of one whose incompetency and untrustworthiness has heretofore been almost universally acknowledged by all parties; whose writings a Democratic Secretary has been compelled to suppress by public order; and whom both branches of Congress, without opposition from a single member, were compelled to legislate out of office for his ridiculous conduct. And for what have you done this? Simply that you might aid in striking a blow at the credit of the country, in depreciating the price of United States bonds, in putting up the price of gold, and in adding another element to the distrust in the minds of foreign bondholders, who will attach more weight to the presence of your names in connection with Delmar's statements than anything which those statements may contain. Accessories before the fact, you stand equally guilty before the country with the principal in this shameless undertaking.

Ghosts and Mud.

From the N. Y. World.

Will not some able Republican, before the present canvass is over, make just one strong, effective speech in behalf of his party, its policy and its future. Can nothing be said by any of them worth the attention of thinking, reasoning men? It would be a satisfaction to the *World* and other Democratic journals to print such a speech. Our columns are open. What we cannot meet fairly and squarely shall go to our readers, and have its full weight with them. But we are tired of replying to arguments which are but the pretense of argument. They give us no sense of opposition. Fighting ghosts is tedious business; and, besides, the ghosts of war and revolution which the radicals have tried to conjure up, were so thin and impalpable even to the obliquest vision that they have vanished already in general derision.

The hurling of ordure, too, as we must think the epithets of "traitor," "rebel," etc., to be, is really not the sort of thing which persuade reflecting men to confide the Government again to men who have only themselves to blame if they have not punished traitors for their treason and Rebels for Rebellion.

Yet this is all which our radical contemporaries think fit to found their pretensions to votes upon. Ghosts and mud!

Is there no radical living on this continent to-day who has anything to say for his party worth a clean and decent man's while to hear, worth an intelligent man's while to consider the reply to? Must we have ghosts and mud till the end of the chapter?

For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, do not let our political annals be disgraced by the death of your great party in the fading of a shadow and the dying out of a stench.

A Contemptible Campaign.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican campaign thus far has been discreditable to the intelligence and to the earnestness of a great political party. It has been a defensive campaign, of course, but it has not for a moment reached the vigor of the offenso-defensive. The issues in debate concern the government of the country for the next four years. The Republicans discuss with great emphasis those which were timely before the last four years. Having all but accomplished a revolution in the structure of the Government; having made it cease to be as a government of the people, through a great part of its jurisdiction, they have the effrontery to debate our restoration to ancient laws and liberties as if that were a question of revolution! The pretense is ridiculous, but it has served well to bring out and define the intensity of the hatred and disgust of liberty-loving and law-abiding men for the despotic and destructive Reconstruction legislation with which their rulers have been defacing and deforming the structure of our free Government.

There has been no statesmanlike policy threading the warp and woof of the last four years' legislation. No statesmanlike defense of that policy therefore is possible now when it is before the people for the first time to receive judgment of life or death. The policy which has guided and determined the reconstruction legislation has been a partisan policy, a policy to perpetuate the party power of Republicans at whatever expense to the prosperity of the people, at whatever damage to the organic structure of the Government. This explains the feebleness and the intellectual inferiority of the Republican campaign.

Patriotism Stronger than Partisanship.

From the N. Y. Times.

The imposing demonstration of which Philadelphia has been the scene, is one of the many indications of the moral force which is at work in behalf of the Republican party. That is not an ordinary political movement which brings together vast masses of men who have proved their patriotism on the battle-field, and who come from several States to testify to the peril which threatens the cause they served. Partisan management may do much. It may collect a crowd at any given point, may organize processions and pass resolutions. But something else is needed to develop the display of which we recently heard from Indianapolis, and which has now been repeated in Philadelphia. But for the prevalence of strong convictions, and an unalterable purpose as their result, such gatherings would be impossible.

The feeling at work is akin to that which the first cannon shot in Charleston harbor awakened in 1861. Its source is deeper than partisanship ever goes. It has nothing to do with selfish considerations—with considerations of convenience or cost, or personal or political advantage. It is an instinctive sense of national danger, and an instinctive resolve to avert the danger and destroy its cause, at whatever cost. The feeling which organized armies and conquered the Rebellion is precisely the same feeling which now animates the organized Boys in Blue throughout the country. They are not willing to see their work undone. They recognize the old Rebel enemy under the Democratic flag, and they are resolved that he shall not carry off the trophies of victory.

The character of the canvass everywhere in the North and West proves that the election of Grant will be the product of a great patriotic uprising, which mere partisans can neither create nor resist. The question to be decided has reached the popular heart in a shape that admits not of parley. Shall the battle for the Union, waged on a basis of loyalty, be consummated or reversed? Shall those who saved the nation, or those who assailed its life, dictate the terms of peace? The arts of the Democratic party have failed to conceal the real issue to be determined. The people, true to their instincts and the Union, discerned in the New York Convention proof of a conspiracy in the interest of Rebellion, and they intend, by the election of Grant, to crush it effectually.

Return to Power.

Petersburg (Va.) Index.

What the ghost of Duncan was to the guilty and conscience-tortured Macbeth, the ghost of the Rebellion is to the radicals: "it will not down."

There is nothing, according to them, which they so much dread as the return of the Rebels to power. If by Rebels they mean Democrats, there is nothing more sure than that the apprehension will be verified. Sooner or later the Democrats must get control of the Government, and should it be tempted to abuse its powers, the radicals will find that in the despotic features which they have engrafted on it, they will have bequeathed to the Democracy a weapon of fearful power to turn against the inventors. But it proposes to do no such thing. Instead of following the example of the radical party in exhausting all of its force, in the perpetuation of past feuds and revenge for bygone animosities, it will effect an immediate disarmament of all the powers and the passions hostile to the universal peace, harmony, and prosperity of the country. It will disband the Freedmen's Bureau, and thus save an immense amount of money to the nation, which is now not only uselessly but perniciously spent. It will disband the whole army of officials who now form an unholy alliance and league together to rob the treasury and electioneer for Grant. It will nullify the fatal power of the bondholders, which starves the poor man and Midas-like turns the bread, which should feed his little ones and the garments which should clothe them into gold, to satisfy their insatiable and greedy and undjust demands.

It will close the chasm of sectional hate which yawns between the States—a chasm which Radicalism is ever widening and deepening.

It will apply the antiseptic of public economy to the body politic, now bleeding at every pore to glut the leeches who fatten on its life-blood.

It will sweep from office all the base wretches who owe their place to perjury. It will clear the temple of justice of those degraded beings who officiate at its altars, and conceal beneath the ermine and sacred insigna of their power and their priestly office the incarnation of ignorance, villainy, and lies.

It will do all this and more, not by violence or for revenge, but by the exercise of its just constitutional powers and for the restoration of peace and good-will among the people and honesty and competency among its servants.

Radical Tactics.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

An experience of over three years has made us tolerably familiar with the practices of radical journalists, especially as regards the chronicling of events in the South that have, or may be supposed to have, a political bearing; and unfortunately almost everything that happens here is made to subserve some political purpose. If it is a riot, it is forthwith pronounced a "Rebel outrage," without the slightest reference to the facts or circumstances of the case. If a negro is shot while in the very act of house-breaking or corn stealing, it is at once heralded as another fiendish atrocity by the K. K. K. But if a Southern white man is killed, the fact is not deemed worth recording. If a Southern Democrat makes a speech, his utterances are at once stamped as "rebellious" and "treasonable," his language is reproduced in a garbled form, and not unfrequently words and phrases are attributed to him which he never uttered. This has been so frequently exposed, that we need adduce no proof to substantiate our assertion.

The most recent instance we have met of the ready method of the radicals with unpalatable Southern facts is the cold shoulder they have given to a recent despatch from New Orleans, announcing that "the Senate installed another negro, not elected as a Senator, in place of Reuben White (white) elected, but declared ineligible," etc. We published the despatch on the 26th inst. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (radical) prints the following heading to the despatch: "A Seymour and Blair despatch for effect." Now the *Inquirer* of course can know nothing of the truth or falsity of the despatch; and certainly there is nothing in the wording of it that to an unbiassed mind could cast a doubt upon either its genuineness or authenticity; and yet simply because it announces an event disagreeable to radical ears, it must at once be branded as a Democratic fabrication. What can we expect from a people instructed by such teachers?

It would be interesting to know whether the *Inquirer* headed the news from Atlanta, some weeks ago, about the expulsion of the negroes from the Legislature, on account of ineligibility, with the words, "A Grant-Colfax despatch—negroes ineligible to office under the Constitution of Georgia." On no, that was a "terrible Rebel outrage." Such is radical fairness and consistency.

The Cost.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have no time to enter upon the study of the cost to the people of this country to maintain radicalism. It would be a great error to suppose that radicalism is of recent birth and growth. Like the "Canada thistle," it is an old weed, which nothing can eradicate but the most careful husbandry. We have never been without it for a day in New England. It legislated pretty nearly every innocent amusement into a crime more than a hundred and fifty years ago. It made witches, and then hung them. It made anti-Masonry. It made spiritualism, that sort of "thistle" which disappears for long years, and comes up again as green, fresh, and exacting as ever; the witch returns to us as a spiritualist. Whether spiritualist, or Puritan, or fanatic, it is all the same. Unquestionably, the latter form has proven to us the most expensive. We maintain that New England fanaticism is properly chargeable with the Rebellion.

It now costs the people of this country to maintain the army and navy fully double what it ought, and would have cost them to carry on the Government fifty years ago, had they never been cursed with the foul spirit of Puritanism, or radicalism, or fanaticism. Fifty years ago we had a national debt of a hundred millions of dollars, more or less, which we talked a good deal about. Now we raise in one year four times the amount of the public debt a half century ago. It costs us more money to support the military establishment in 1868-69 than would have paid off the national debt in 1820. All this we put down against Puritanism, or radicalism.

We have seen enough of these "Canada thistles" to know that where they flourish there can be no other production. It is perfectly safe, then, to say that we must give up the rule of radicalism, or give up all idea of maintaining a free system of laws. This principle is well understood by the best English thinkers. It is admitted in that country that the free polity of England is upheld only by the solid Saxon element which has ever constituted the guiding power of the British nation. Puritanism in a party is a mere garment—a sort of external form of goodness, an adroit use of the muscles of the face to produce a sanctimonious expression, really to conceal a wily or malevolent purpose. It is a costly garb, indeed, which covers a hard taskmaster upon the labor of the country.

Puritanism has undertaken the care, elevation, and enfranchisement of the negroes. We put upon record our prediction—and we print it here for future reference—that the negro race has never before encountered so great a misfortune. It may well warn and alarm them that their benefactors have no mercy for the white people of the South, no more than for the plain white laborer of the North. That is quite enough to teach them that in seeking the good of the blacks those nominal guardians have ulterior, selfish ends alone to accomplish.

If it shall cost the poor negross anything like what it has cost the law-abiding and justice-loving people of the North to maintain Puritanism or radicalism, they will have occasion enough to groan under the load they bear.

Another Calumny on Grant Nailed.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The *World*, in its correspondence, made the accusation of drunkenness against General Grant. Wendell Phillips and the *Independent* made a like charge. The *World*, however, attempted to throw the odium off itself, and constantly asserted the responsibility of its associate maligners for the charge. Now that it has good proof of the falsity of the accusation, it says it "can afford to be generous to General Grant," and proceeds to lecture the "radical defamers" as if it had no hand in the origination or the circulation of the calumny. The charge of Wendell Phillips was deliberately made. General Grant, he said, was drunk in the streets of Washington on a Sunday morning. Now, what was at the base of this infamous statement? A writer in the *Nation*, signing himself "A Thoughtful Teetotaler," thus exposes the Phillips falsehood:—

"A friend of mine—whose name I do not give because I have just now no means of communicating with him in order to get his leave to do so—long resident in Washington, and respected there, a strong Republican, and a person whose means of getting information are of the very best kind, heard the story within not very many hours after it was told. He at once asked the narrator of it for his authority, and the names of two ladies well known to him, and known to the radicals, were given to him. F street, by the way, was, if I remember, the scene of the alleged exhibition. My friend immediately called on the ladies to inquire into the truth of the story. What they said to him was in substance this:—They were walking down F street on their way to church on the morning in question, and met Gen. Grant, who was on the other side of the way, and was evidently going to General Dent's. They observed nothing peculiar in his look, or walk, or manner until he reached General Dent's door, and then he seemed very uncertain whether to go into the General's house or the next one, and for some seconds seemed to be pondering the question in his mind. Finally, he selected the right house. The ladies heard, the next day, that on the day before, Sheridan, who was in the city for a day or two, had been invited to a breakfast, at which Grant was, of course, present, and that there had been a good deal of wine drank. When this was told them they connected the fact of his dubiety as to the door with the fact of his having been at a wine breakfast, and said so, but did not base any charge of drunkenness on anything which they had seen, nor indeed make such a charge at all."

And that is all. A man hesitates before a street door, and he is "drunk." The writer adds the further explanation:—

"General Dent had on that Sunday morning been living in the house above mentioned some four or five weeks. It is one of a block of four or five houses very much like each other. General Grant, it is probable, had been inside the house once or twice, and no more, since General Dent had taken it, and did not well know which bell to pull, so he stopped and looked; possibly, read a door-plate or two."

And this miserable lie of the virago of the rostrum, echoed by the *World*, and reduced to an engraving by the *Democrat*, has only this lame leg to stand upon and move withal.

The *World* tries to cast the blame, as we have said, on its associate slanderers. It refers to the *Independent*, of January 31, 1868, to the *Tribune*, of April 8, and to Wendell Phillips, May 29, as the utterers of the slander. Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down. On the 17th of January, two weeks before the *Independent* spoke, a double-leaded despatch from Washington in the *World* contained these words:—

"Further concealment of or charitable dalliance with the reputation of this latter officer (Grant) would now be absurd. If anything is certain which, though it may not be publicly admitted from his own lips, is yet distinctly stated here at the capital by his most intimate friends, and even boasted of by radical Congressmen, it is certain that Ulysses S. Grant, General, is shorn of his hitherto mysterious prestige, and bound not to kick against the traces to which he is harnessed at last, while the babbling tongues that are never motionless in Washington ascribe to a convivial propensity, for which great commanders mentioned in history were remarkable, the neglect of General Grant to meet his engagement on Monday with President Johnson."

Three days later the charge was repeated under the mild euphuism, "Grant was too much confused to remember much." A few weeks later, the *World* was referring to these charges as having originated elsewhere, and actually denied its own statements. Now it calls Phillips and the rest vile slanderers, and assumes a virtue to which it has no claim. Who can place any confidence hereafter, if any one has possessed it heretofore, in those who will malign public or private character thus shamefully?

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole sale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

s4 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA [8 30 stuthtf

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,

SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,

VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,

LACES, HATS,

FLOWERS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS, FRAMES,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

AMERICAN ALOE,

MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."

$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.

BROWN & KOLLOCK,

10 2[No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and

No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

[PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14[

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $50.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1234 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.—Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12 Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5 5

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 3m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 16th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 23 2m*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16[

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10[

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7[rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS,

NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,

NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

8 10[FREE GALLERY.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2 22[Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11[

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED),

PHILADELPHIA;

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

8 1[BEACH and PALMER streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30[

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, September 21, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of P. P. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

E. COOPER SHAPLEY, Assignee,

No. 129 S. FIFTH Street.

To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 23 tuth

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck

Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 102 JONES' Alley

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 28 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.

W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.

Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 23[

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Judge Kelley and John Quincy Adams Give Their Views Thereon.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY AT CONCERT HALL.—Another vast gathering collected last night at Concert Hall, to listen to an address upon current events from Judge Kelley. The assemblage was called to order by Captain John E. Addicks, upon whose motion Henry C. Carey, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Carey, after a few graceful remarks, introduced to the assemblage Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, the orator of the evening.

The speaker began by expressing his gratification at the welcome everywhere extended to him in this his native city. His pleasantest duty was to congratulate those before him that this city, county, State and country would declare at once for the cause of the Union. (Applause.) The majority of the Republican party a week from to-night would, he believed, be larger than it has ever been before.

The people have read the Democratic platform. The speaker, to obtain a copy of it, had searched through all the Democratic exchange papers in the sanctum of a prominent newspaper in this city. After scrutinizing some scores of Democratic journals, at last they found it in the columns of the New Orleans Delta. No other paper in the large number of those searched contained it.

The speaker had lately been a carpet-bagger. He had been to Maine (vociferous cheering), and in twenty-six States of the Union he had been carrying about his satchel. He would like to speak as to the general issues of the day, but would confine himself to a refutation of the slanders hurled upon "Radical misrule" by the opponents of the Union party. He pointed with pride to the fact that Philadelphia was at least the second manufacturing city in the Union, if not veritably the first. Statistics so incontrovertibly proved this that no argument on his part could be necessary.

As to the results of the progress of Philadelphia under the respective domination of Democrats and People he elaborated with statistics at his beck. As to the growth of Philadelphia during the respective periods, stern facts testified that the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors of Philadelphia, for new houses, stores, and other buildings, from January 1 to December 31 in each year, under Democratic rule was this:

	Dwellings and stores.	Alterations and additions.	Total.
1857, - -	1657	550	2207
1858, - -	1671	498	2169
1859, - -	2055	570	2625
1860, - -	2472	588	3060
	7,855	2,206	10,061
Under "Radical misrule" they were:			
1865, - -	2023	743	2766
1866, - -	2570	1155	3725
1867, - -	3766	1266	5032
1868, 9 months to Oct. 1, 3999	1004		5003
Total in 45 months,	12,358	4,168	16,526

The cry of the Democracy was that under Republican control the streets of Philadelphia would be overgrown with grass. We find in no city in the world such homes as those of the industrial classes of Philadelphia; nor was there ever a time when the artisans, mechanics and working men in general were so prosperous as now.

Another test of the general harmony pervading the intercourse between employer and employed is shown in the wonderful falling off in litigation.

In the Common Pleas Court—the poor man's Court—there were tried during that period cases as follow:—In 1857, 2563; 1858, 2651; 1859, 3041; total, 8195.

Under Radical misrule, the amount of litigation was as thus:—In 1865, 1500 cases; 1866, 1461 do; 1867, 1672 do; decrease, 3562.

In the District Court this was the business done:—In 1857, 9694; 1858, 9702; 1859, 7262; 1865, 4997; 1866, 5716; 1867, 6674; decrease, 9471.

In the District Court, cases are tried where the amount at issue is more than a hundred dollars, and none but those engaged there as jurymen, witnesses or suitors know how tedious and expensive are its processes. Yet, under "Radical misrule," see how its business has fallen off!

The number of writs issued for the sale of real estate by the Courts of Philadelphia during Mr. Buchanan's Presidency was: 1857, 1530; 1858, 1443; 1859, 2307; 1860, 1740. Total in forty-eight months, 7022, or an average number each month of 146.

The number issued during the last three years and ten months, to October 1, 1868, was: 1865, 759; 1866, 879; 1867, 626; 1868 (ten months), 562. Total (in forty-six months), 2826, or an average number each month of 61. The difference in favor of Radical misrule, as compared with Buchanan's, during each month, was 85.

The speaker, after a most beautiful apostrophe to the divinity of industry, tore into tatters the copperhead arguments advanced by the supporters of Mr. Seymour, by showing in plain figures these statistics:

The deposits in Philadelphia Savings Institution were these:

Years.	Accounts.	Bal. Jan. 1st each year.
1862, -	$12,662	$2,137,867 00
1863, -	14,844	2,724,329 30
1864, -	17,745	3,424,805 11
1865, -	20,674	4,121,927 71
1866, -	21,013	4,071,923 78
1867, -	22,398	4,423,633 39
1868, -	24,888	5,003,379 42

He closed his address triumphantly and grandly, by showing the ills brought upon our commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Democratic misrule. He ascribed to State Senator Connell the credit for many of the figures that he announced, and then in glowing contrast set forth from official documents this: That seven years of Radical misrule in Pennsylvania, has

Paid principal of State debt, -	$5,164,605 68
Repealed tax on real estate, -	5,360,327 91
Paid war expenses, - -	6,500,000 00
Total, - - - -	$17,024,932 59

And that it is appropriating $500,000 to the maintenance and education of the orphans of soldiers and sailors who died in defence of the country.

The applause that greeted Judge Kelley as he authoritatively gave the statistics was something even exceeding the vociferous in its demonstrativeness. He concluded by an exhortation to his auditors to continue steadfast to the good cause. Of the election of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania he had no more doubt than he had doubt, before it took place, of the election in Maine. Judge Kelley spoke for an hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention.

John Quincy Adams at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was filled in every portion with ladies and gentlemen last evening, to hear an address by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. Hon. William A. Porter presided over the meeting.

Mr. Adams, upon being introduced, was received with long-continued applause. He said that the Democrats of Massachusetts were not accustomed to such audiences. When he goes to speak in Massachusetts he would be satisfied with such an audience as would about fill the parquet. He considered this campaign as the most important—the most vital ever presented. The Republican party is on trial. They have been in office for the past eight years, and now they come forward to demand a lease of four years more. Have that party been prudent, wise, and humane in the measures which they have adopted? These are the questions to be considered. The Republicans have spent an enormous amount of money. How have they spent the money? They have taken from us about sixteen hundred millions of dollars by taxation. How are the bonds now? A thousand dollar bond sells for $700. How are their promissory notes, their promises to pay? They are hawked about the streets at a discount of 30 per cent. If a merchant had his notes hawked about at 30 per cent., what account would he demand of his agent? The expenses of the Government have been fifteen hundred and sixty-eight million dollars during the past three years. The taxation in 1850 was $3·50 per head. In 1860 it was $4·90, and now it is $21·13 per head. The taxation in England is $10·37 per head. If this is radical economy, let us take a turn at Democratic rule. (Applause.) What becomes of all this money which is taken from you? How much has the public debt been reduced? The expenses of the past three years of the most profound peace, for the military and naval establishment, have been $675,000,000. How much longer is this state of things going to last? The Democratic party are called repudiators because, as is charged, they are in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks. Admitting that they are so, who made them so? Who made the laws which are so doubtful in regard to the payment of the bonds? Who continued those laws and issued the promissory notes? The Republicans have had charge of the Government for the past eight years. The Democrats have had no say. Now, why all this cry of repudiation? A great many Republicans are in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks, while a great many Democrats are in favor of paying them in gold. There is a man in Massachusetts, and his name is Butler (laughter and hisses). He went to Congress, and said that this debt must be paid in greenbacks. He wanted to be renominated, and he went down to his district, and a caucus was held in every town, and Butler was unanimously nominated by the regular Republican Convention in his district. Mr. Adams then took up the reconstruction question. He said that any one who says anything against the reconstruction laws is charged with disloyalty. The speaker said that he was sorry to say that he was a disloyal man. (Laughter.) What does this charge of disloyalty mean?—why, that I am a traitor. A traitor to what! To the Constitution? Why my whole heart is bound up in the Constitution! (Loud applause.) I am opposed to the reconstruction laws of Congress. Thaddeus Stevens and his friends destroyed the Constitution, and when we wish to restore it the cry is "traitors." They want us to abandon all our old theories—to come down from the high pedestal which Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and Franklin stood upon—and to set up who? Why, Butler, Sumner, Hamilton of Texas, and Brownlow.

All the Republican papers and orators cry that you are to fight the old battle over again. What is union? A union of hearts and hands. Have we such? You are now getting up an embittered feeling in the South—arousing a hatred which, during the war, there was no idea of creating. The feeling is becoming more bitter day by day, and you are teaching those people the words which they will some day say, "anything is more endurable than this." Another charge against the Democratic party is, that they want to restore slavery. Slavery would not be worth anything now. They do not want it down South. Another thing which is said is that there will be war if the Democratic party is successful. Who wants war? Not the Democratic party. Then General Blair has written a letter. (Laughter.) General Blair is not the Democratic party, and he has been put where he can do the least possible harm—in the Vice-Presidential chair. Then these Republicans say that we are fighting for the lost cause. It is not the cause which was lost at Appomattox Court House, but that cause which was lost in the Senate of the United States. We are fighting for the lost cause of the Constitution. (Applause.) Now, who is the representative of this lost cause? Why, it is the ablest statesman which the country has ever produced, and that man is Horatio Seymour.

The speaker did not desire to say an unkind word against the candidate of the opposite party, General Grant, but he thought that at this most momentous time it is better to have at the head of the Government a wise statesman than a soldier, no matter how good he may be. (Applause.) Why this constant bringing up of old sores? Why not bury the past and take our brethren by the hand? Our flag is the old flag with thirty-seven stars (Cheers), and our motto the Constitution and the Union.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Mr. Adams and General McClellan.

Republican Meeting at Frankford Road and Girard Avenue.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of the Third Congressional district was held last evening at the corner of Frankford road and Girard avenue. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the Republicans of that district are determined to roll up a largely increased majority for the whole ticket. The meeting was called to order by James S. Allen, Esq., who proposed for President Isaac A. Sheppard.

The meeting was first addressed by Hon. Leonard Myers, who made a most eloquent speech, which was received with rounds of applause.

He referred to the efforts of the Democratic leaders to colonize sufficiently and to get out a sufficient number of naturalization papers to defeat the Republican party, in which they would signally fail. The 'carpet baggers" who came here to thwart the will of the people had been themselves bagged in goodly numbers, and a few more would be yet similarly treated. A prominent "carpet-bagger" was expected here in a few days in the person of "Little Mac," who had come here to help Seymour to stay at home, precisely as Seymour had four years ago helped "Little Mac" to stay at home (Laughter.)

The survivors of the Rebellion on the Union side were in favor of the Republican candidates, and the widows and orphans of these soldiers, and the workingmen, were alike interested in the success of Grant and Colfax. We desired to watch the pauper labor of Europe, and keep it at a distance, and this Republican party was one calculated to make a man proud to be called an American citizen. What did Seymour ever do, to be called the friend of the workingman? The speaker did not despise brain work, as a man could labor mentally as well as physically. Galileo said the earth moved; Columbus, alone in his closet, determined that there was another continent, and Franklin made the lightning subservient to his will.

These are illustrations of mental labor ending in discovery, which are worthy of mention, as was also the exertions of Thaddeus Stevens, who originated the common school system which adorns the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and as was Abraham Lincoln, an honor to the nation, who struck the shackles from four millions of human beings, and led them to freedom and liberty.

Seymour labored in New York by trying to keep off the draft, and who bragged he issued commissions to a large number of officers. If he had refused to send soldiers to Pennsylvania—about which Democratic speakers prate so much—to keep his own city actually from being burned, he should not receive thanks for it, as he did it against his individual will, and evidently for purposes of self-protection only. The honor of the nation demanded the election of Grant and Colfax. (A voice—"We will elect you, too, Mr. Myers, as a matter of course.")

The election in October is a forerunner of the election in November, and it behooves every man to do his duty now in behalf of the Republican cause. If statesmanship consists in declaring the perpetuation of the Union an illegality, and allowing orphan asylums to be burned in New York, by reason of inactivity, then Seymour should be voted for. Frank Blair was a bad, bold, unscrupulous, revolutionary man, and is about the nicest man to stay at home the speaker knew of.

General Grant had been accused of being a military despot, which was false in every particular. When the war broke out he left his tannery, and offered his services in any capacity in which he could make himself useful. He was made a Captain, but was soon promoted to a General-ship by Governor Yates, of Illinois, in which he soon distinguished himself before the world. Every act of his life was loyal and praiseworthy, and he had, as he said, no will of his own to set up against the will of the people; and it was such a man as this that should be raised to the Presidency by the people who were loyal and true to the Constitution and the Union. He then urged activity and energy, and predicted success to the entire ticket.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, was the next speaker. He said that it was with a full heart that he greeted the loyal people of Philadelphia. For the first time I stood to-day in Independence Hall, and it filled me with patriotism. We are here to-night in the interest of the great Union party. A few short months since I was at the Chicago Convention, and my memory called me back to the birth of the Republican party, which was born a giant. Eight years ago Illinois gave us Abraham Lincoln, whose name and fame will live forever. Upon his election came the civil war, the breaking up of the war, and, lastly, assassination.

The Union party can rejoice to-night in a restored country, and that every part of her territory is free soil. They tell us they are in favor of one kind of currency; they say repudiate the debt; it was made in an abolition war, and that we are too poor to pay it. This country is amply able to pay every dollar of debt contracted, and she will be honest. The speaker closed by predicting a prosperous future for the country upon the election of Grant and Colfax.

Lewis Barker, of Maine, and others addressed the meeting, after which the large audience dispersed.

Republican Meeting in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Last evening, a large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twenty-sixth ward was held at the corner of Seventeenth and Federal streets. The speakers' stand was erected on an open lot upon the south side of the latter street, directly opposite the former, and was gaily decorated with flags and illuminated with lanterns. An excellent band of music was in attendance. At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of Andrew Kelly as President.

Mr. Kelly, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, referring to the objects which had called the meeting together, and stating that it was the purpose of the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Ward to sustain the nominee of the party, and by every means in their power secure the election of Grant and Colfax. He then introduced Henry Bruner, Esq., who began his remarks by saying that the approaching election was one of the most important—if not the most important—ever engaged in by the people of this country. Alluding to the platforms of the two parties, he alleged that the Democratic party stood upon a shinplaster platform. They (the Democrats), following the lead of Pendleton, would flood the country with an enormous flood of greenbacks, and thus further depreciate the currency we now have. This would fall especially hard upon the poorer, the laboring classes.

The Republicans, on the other hand, would increase the value of your greenbacks—would bring them up to a gold standard; and then the national debt could be paid without any derogation to the national honor. (Applause.) He concluded by calling upon his hearers to vote the whole ticket, both in October and in November. Speeches were also made by Hon. Charles O'Neill and others.

Republican Meeting at Camden.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at Cooper's Point, Camden. The Grant and Colfax Clubs from the entire county were in attendance. Joseph W. Cooper, Esq., was chosen to preside, together with one Vice-President from each township in the county.

Telegrams were read from Hon. Charles O'Neill, and from Hon. Leonard Myers, in which he says "Grant will sweep Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, too, must do her duty."

The following letter was received from Hon. Charles Sumner:—

BOSTON, Oct. 4, 1868.—Gentlemen:—I regret that it is not in my power to be with you at your patriotic meeting on Monday evening. New Jersey is one of the points where our friends have special obligations. It is there that the enemy is most active. Of course, he must be encountered by a corresponding activity. I do not allow myself to doubt the result. New Jersey will range with the loyal States and help swell the unparalleled triumph of our candidates and of the sublime cause they represent. The cause is nothing less than our country redeemed forever from all peril and dedicated to human rights.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, gentlemen, truthfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

To James M. Scovel, Richard Campion, Savillon Archer, Committee.

A letter was also read from Governor Newell, of New Jersey, which was received with applause.

Hon. J. W. Newlin, of Cumberland county, editor of the Millville *Republican*, made a brilliant speech of an hour's duration.

He was followed by Hon. James M. Scovel, who made a spicy and telling speech, and was greeted with the cheers of his audience.

Colonel C. E. Moss, of Missouri, who arrived at 8 P. M., spoke for over an hour, and made an argumentative and logical appeal.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST.—Yesterday morning, the game of cricket between the American twenty-two and the English eleven, which was commenced on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, was resumed, in the presence of several thousand people—every seat of the extensive stands and every foot of standing room being occupied. The Twenty-two continued their first inning, and added 33 to the score of Saturday, making their total 88. Of the Philadelphians, White and Clay scored double figures—the former securing 13 and the latter 10—the result of very fine batting. The Englishmen then took the willow in hand, and notwithstanding their reputation as good defenders of their wickets, Charles Newhall started out, playing sad havoc with the stumps, and had all the chances given off his bowling been taken, the total of the eleven would have footed up about thirty less than it actually did. However, the score is a very creditable one to the Philadelphians, and shows their play to have been far superior to the New York, Canada, and Boston cricketers. Of the eleven, Shaw, Charlwood, Tarrant, and Willsher were credited with double figures; Charlwood's 45 consisted of a drive over the fence for 6, four 4's, four 3's, four 2's, and three singles. The Americans started their second innings, but up to the time of drawing stumps, five o'clock, had failed to maintain anything like the stand made by them in the first inning, inasmuch as ten wickets had fallen for twenty-one rounds. The play was resumed this morning. The score of the match thus far is as follows:—

AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Cadwallader, c. Charlwood b. Tarrant,	15	run out,	0
G. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0		
Hargraves, b. Freeman,	7	b. Freeman,	13
Bunster, b. Freeman,	0	b. Griffith,	2
Markoe, b. Shaw,	1		
Graffen, b. Freeman,	5	c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	1
Meade, c. and b. Freeman,	6	b. Freeman,	1
D. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0	c. Rowbotham, b. Griffith	0
Johns, b. Freemen,	0		
Morgan, b. Freeman,	9		
L. Baird, l. b. w., b. Freeman,	0	c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	0
Outerbridge, b. Freeman,	0		
C. Newhall, b. Tarrant,	2	b. Freeman,	1
Radcliffe, b. Tarrant,	6		
Barclay, c. Tarrant b. Freeman,	1		
Magee, c. Willsher, b. Tarrant,	1		
White, b. Lillywhite,	13		
Clay, b. Freeman,	10		
B. Newhall, not out,	3	c. Jupp, b. Griffith,	1
Waterman, c. Griffith, b. Lillywhite,	0		
C. Baird, c. Charlwood, b. Freeman,	1		
W. Hopkinson, b. Freeman,	0	b. Freeman,	0
Byes,	2		1
Leg byes,	5		1
Wides,	1		
	88		21

ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

First Innings.	
Smith, c. and b. C. Newhall, - - -	3
Jupp, b. C. Newhall, - - -	0
Griffiths, c. Outerbridge, b. C. Newhall, - - -	4
Shaw, b. C. Newhall, - - -	10
Pooley, b. Meade, - - -	0
Charlwood, c. L. Baird, b. C. Newhall, - - -	45
Lillywhite, c. Hargraves, b. C. Newhall, - - -	0
Rowbotham, c. G. Newhall, b. D. Newhall, - - -	0
Tarrant, b. Waterman, - - -	12
Freeman, b. Waterman, - - -	0
Willsher, not out, - - -	13
Bye, - - -	1
Leg byes, - - -	2
Wides, - - -	2
	92

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bowler.	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
England First Inning.					
Shaw,	13	20	4	1	0
Tarrant,	22	39	10	4	0
Lillywhite,	6	6	2	2	0
Freeman,	42	15	32	14	1
Second Innings.					
Griffith,	13	15	5	5	0
Freeman,	13	4	10	4	0
	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	Wickets.
C. Newhall,	29	48	11	0	6
D. Newhall,	5	14	1	0	1
Waterman,	8	6	5	1	2
Meade,	15	19	10	1	1

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

William Knox, aged twenty-two years, residing in Callowhill street, near Twentieth, who had his fingers injured in a hay-cutting machine.

Frank Jones, twenty-four years, residing at Thirteenth and Federal streets, who was ruptured by jumping off a cart.

James Campbell, aged five years, residing at Twenty-fifth and Asbury streets, badly injured about the body by being knocked down by a mule.

Mary L. Rose, injured by falling down stairs at No. 1308 Chesnut street.

James Jones (colored), aged twenty-four years, residing at Thirteenth and Rodman streets, ear bitten by a man at Thirteenth and Locust streets.

Joseph Trainer, about eighteen years old, residing at No. 315 Reed street, while riding in a wagon loaded with flour, yesterday afternoon, was thrown out at Fifth and Chesnut streets, and two of the wheels passed over his body, seriously injuring him. He was removed to his residence.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, John Farren and James Mullen, while hoisting the base for the cupola of the Shiffler Hose house, were severely injured by the guy slipping, the former about the face and the latter about the ankles. They were taken to their homes.

Charles Bartel, aged sixteen years, was seriously injured yesterday morning by being run over by a coal cart, at Fifth and Girard avenue. He was taken to his home, at No. 422 Moyer street.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—The following interesting and highly important letter has been made public within a few days past:—

245 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Sept. 7, 1868.

My dear Mr. Borie: You are aware how much, for several years, I have withdrawn myself from active politics, without any material change of opinion, or the least abatement of interest in the full success of the policy espoused by the Union League of this city. To guide me in my vote at all important elections, I review, I consider, as well as I can, the selection of candidates made by those in whom I have confidence; and where personal knowledge is wanting—a want which increases in me daily—I vote without fail in that confidence. I know no better course for a person of my advanced age. It has happened in regard to one candidate for office at the approaching city election, and I should be glad if it happened oftener, that age has not prevented the continuance of relations of a friendly and rather intimate kind, which began many years ago and have never been interrupted; and if I can give confidence to any who have known me long, and have not known the particular candidate so long or so well as I have, it will give me great pleasure, and perhaps render a public service, for which, generally, I have little opportunity.

I knew Charles Gibbons, who is a candidate at this time for the office of District Attorney, when he was for the first time, I think, in conspicuous public life in this State, and when a difference of opinion between him and some of his influential constituents placed him in a position of some trial to both his political and his moral fortitude; and carefully observing his course in it, I gave him my just esteem and confidence, and have never seen occasion to withdraw them. He has them at this moment.

Mr. Gibbons is a man of known capacity and learning in his profession, and abundantly competent for the proposed office; but he is, moreover, in my judgment, a man of unimpeachable probity and honor, professional as well as personal, and of established moral principles—the great security of well being and well doing in all the relations of life. I have heard much of him in all of them, and I have known him in many of them, and it is for these reasons, notwithstanding my necessary withdrawal from active life, that I continue to him the esteem and confidence that I have felt for him from our first acquaintance.

As he has not the least knowledge of my writing such a note to you, I hope I shall give him no offence by permitting you, at your discretion, to show this note to any elector who may have known me better or for a longer period than they have had an opportunity of knowing Mr. Gibbons. There can be only a few such.

With true regard and respect, I remain always yours, HOR. BINNEY.

Adolph E. Borie, Esq.

RICHMOND AGAIN INVADED.—Revenue Detective Heilman, accompanied by a posse of the Eighteenth District police, made a visit yesterday to the old Richmond district, and in the circuit of half a mile discovered forty-nine places in which stills were in operation. The approach of the officers had been made known to most of the persons engaged in illicit distilling, and the still-houses were generally without any person in charge of them. From ten to fifteen stills were broken up, and a number of barrels containing whisky had their heads knocked in. Three stills were carried off by Mr. Heilman. There were also captured two wagons and horses and eight barrels of whisky. The persons in charge of the horses and cars were Dennis Cull, John Speerman, Michael Sweany, and Daniel Carr. They had a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips, and were bound over for their appearance at Court.

John Sweeney and Michael McGinley were arrested, with a man named O'Brian, in the act of coming out of a still-house in the rear of Salmon street, the still being in full operation. Upon being taken to the Marshal's office O'Brian made his escape. Sweeney and McGinley had a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips, and were held for trial.

AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.—Chief Lamon, of the Mayor's Detective force, was arrested yesterday on a capias issued in the United States Circuit Court, on the oath of James A. Smythe, of Baltimore, charging defendant with false arrest and imprisonment, and claiming that he suffered damage thereby to the extent of eight hundred dollars. Mr. Smythe was among the persons arrested at the Baltimore depot on Thursday night, on the allegation that they had come to Philadelphia to violate the assessment law. Bail was entered for Chief Lamon in the Circuit Court office. It is understood that similar proceedings have been instituted by others of the persons arrested.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 01 MOON RISES.....8 57
SUN SETS.....5 35 HIGH WATER.....6 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 25
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 25
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 26
Lord Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Union	New York	Bremen	Oct. 8
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 9
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 20
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Admiral, Haesloop, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig H. Perkins, Seymour, Kingston, Ja., J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. M. Pennell, Mitchell, Boston, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrook, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Lynn, do.

Schr F. B. Emery, Clayton, Bath, do.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Hercules, Lincoln, 10 days from Bath, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Brilliant, Gregory, 24 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, 54 days from Gefle, with iron to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Dan. brig Varing, Klug, 70 days from Gefle, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Harry Stuart, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Neptune's Bride, Chase, from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, 9 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Zeyla Crowell, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Middletown, Conn., with stone.

Schr Adamantine, Wise, 8 days from Newbern N. C., with shingles to Collins & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 3 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Boston.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult., and was off the Skerries at 10 P. M.

Ship Addie Hale, Dailey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Ship Cadette, Christian, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th ult.

Ship John Bazley, Chapman, from Liverpool 31 ult for Philadelphia, was seen 30th ult. lat. 40 38, long. 64 45.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from London for Philadelphia, at Grimsby 19th ult.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, from Antwerp for Cardiff, passed Deal 20th ult.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 4th inst.

Barque Dora, Ohlsen, hence, at Barcelona 17th ult.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Duncan, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken 6th Aug., lat. 8 09 N., long. 7 30 West.

Barque John Ellis, Melvin, hence for Antwerp, was off the Eddystone 23d ult.

Barque Rainbow, Wible, hence, at Falmouth 21st ult., and sailed for Hamburg.

Barque Astrea, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 19th ult.

Barque Josephine, Hilton, hence, at Portland 3d instant.

Barque Scud, Crosby, from Denia for Philadelphia, at Malaga 15th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Denia 8th ult., from Valencia, and sailed 11th for Philadelphia.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Mosiander, hence, at Genoa 17th ult.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Brig Monticello, Hosmer, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Castilian, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr Elizabeth English, Mance, hence, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Thomas Fish, Willey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 3d inst.

Schrs Oriole, Ford, from Salem; Estelle, Brown, and Jas. S. Bayllis, Arnold, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schr C. C. Colgate, 33 days from Liverpool, at New York 4th inst.

Schrs Hattie Ross, Ulrick, and E. M. Hamilton, Smith, for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 1st inst.

Schr Home, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Alabama, Vanglider, hence, at Salem 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that from the 24th day of May, 1868, two lights would be exhibited to mark the anchorage at Sandy Point, Magellan Strait.

The lights are fixed, one red and the other green. They are placed at high water mark, elevated 19 feet, and bear from each other NE. and SW., distant 22 yards.

(All the bearings are magnetic. Variation at Coquimbo 15½ deg. Easterly in 1868; at Sandy Point, 22 deg. Easterly in 1868.)

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1868.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures, Prepared at

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8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,648 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 311,697 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller l

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

The Effect of the Supreme Court Case on the Election.

THE attitude which the Supreme Court cases in reference to the naturalization of foreigners by that tribunal has assumed within the last two days, has transformed what was the private suit of patriotic and high-minded citizens into a State case. The private relators and their counsel still continue, as it is eminently proper that they should; but the Attorney-General with his staff, now appear as officers of the Commonwealth, and demand in the name of the Commonwealth that the wrong done her honest citizens should be atoned for. It will be seen in the proceedings that, at the instance of the Attorney-General, a rule was asked for, on a number of representative admissions, for the parties to come into Court and show cause why their certificates shall not be cancelled and all the proceeding in their cases vacated. Under the circumstances of the case we entertain no doubt but that the preparatory rule to show cause will be granted, and the matter then heard before a full bench. In case such proceeding should take place, and in view also of the testimony offered in the Court against the Prothonotary, the question arises, "What will be the duty of officers of election in regard to the reception of the votes of men who come to them on these certificates?" To a great extent the necessity of deciding will not occur. The fact that the matter is undergoing a judicial investigation, and that there is every probability that punishment will be meted out to the perjurers, will deter a very large proportion of the new citizens from attempting to exercise their basely acquired right, and they will stay away from the polls. There can be no doubt but that they will argue thus:—"By going to vote we run great risks and get little or no compensation. What is ten dollars from the Democratic Executive Committee compared with arrest and imprisonment? We would not steal for $10 if the chances of detection were good. Why, then, run a risk in this case?" And by this eminently sensible line of reasoning, they will pocket their papers and stay at home. But there will be a number, however, who will not act in this manner—a number who will come to the polls and attempt to vote. What is the duty of the officers? We do not speak with the assurance of lawyers, but we speak from the grounds of common sense, and after taking a view of the probable consequences, when we say that those judges should refuse to receive the votes of these men if they are challenged. If they are not challenged, of course there can be no grounds for refusal; if they are, then the officers could say, with great force, "The Court does not know its own seal, the Prothonotary does not know his own handwriting, they confess that there are forgeries of an unknown and possibly unlimited number out. We cannot be expected to know, from our comparatively ignorant standpoint, what the experts in the office do not know. Therefore, newly admitted citizens, prove the signature and seal to be genuine. The burden of proof rests with you." This, we hope, will be the course of the officers of election, and if it is the course we cannot but believe that they will be sustained, both morally and legally, when the case is ultimately decided.

The Astonishment of the Democracy.

THE *Age* is whistling hard to keep its courage up, and this morning it assures its readers that they "have already conquered the enemy in this city. The radicals give up the contest here, and have not the slightest hope of electing a single candidate on their ticket." This is a very good specimen of the game of brag, and there is nothing like putting on a bold face to hide a quaking heart, when matters look most desperate. Never before, since the breaking out of the Rebellion, have the issues between the Democracy and the loyal portion of the country been more clearly defined than they are now. The Democrats threw away their last chances of victory by the nomination of Seymour and Blair and by giving themselves up body and soul to the Rebels. If they ever had any hopes of success, the naturalization frauds which we have been instrumental in exposing will be sufficient to open the eyes of all honest men who might be disposed under ordinary circumstances to side with them; and they know as well as we do that the game is up. The vile abuse and slander which have been heaped upon General Tyndale by our Copperhead contemporaries show how weak they know their cause to be, when it becomes necessary to descend to such ribaldry.

The fact is that the Democracy is in a worse way than it has ever been before. All the best men, who have seemed to hesitate during the past four years as to which party they ought to affiliate with, have turned their backs on the party of treason, treachery, and fraud, and many life-long Democrats, who adhered to the party during the entire continuance of the Rebellion, have become disgusted with the low condition to which it has now fallen, and they are leaving it as rats leave the sinking ship.

The *Age* this morning exclaims, with an affectation of confidence which, under all the circumstances, is quite creditable, "Democrats of Pennsylvania, we send you good cheer! Philadelphia will astonish you on Tuesday next!" And the *Age* is quite right in this opinion, for Philadelphia will astonish the Democracy not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole United States by the majority that will be rolled up for Hector Tyndale and the other candidates on the Republican ticket. The *Age* knows that its party has not the ghost of a chance, and that nothing would astonish the Democrats more than a victory for their party on Tuesday next. But there is no such luck in the cards, and the election of General Tyndale and the whole Republican city ticket next week will only be a sample of what Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will do for Grant and Colfax in November. "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union;" and if the Democrats are not astounded at their fast approaching defeats, it will only be because they are too thick-headed to read the signs of the times.

General Tyndale.

As soon as any of the slanderous Democratic sheets published in this city had the effrontery to attempt to establish the truth of the barefaced falsehoods concerning General Hector Tyndale, to which they have been giving currency of late, they have been utterly discomfited. In proof of this we submit the following correspondence to our readers:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

General Hector Tyndale.—Dear Sir: Having seen in the Sunday Mercury of yesterday a repetition of the story that you had said John Brown was a better man than Jesus Christ, and the authority of Messrs. George W. Childs and Furman Sheppard being, *by insinuation*, given for the report, we have since then called personally on Messrs. Childs and Sheppard, and have received from both of those gentlemen a prompt, full, and explicit denial that any such declaration was ever made by you in their presence, or that they had ever, in any way, authorized the use of their names in that connection. Both gentlemen, moreover, did you the justice to say that they did not believe the story, and considered it an unworthy electioneering trick to injure you.

Yours truly,
JAMES T. MITCHELL,
No. 430 Walnut street.
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN,
No. 712 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA, Octocer 5, 1868.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Sir: So long as the slanders upon myself, invented by my political enemies, were confined to anonymous or irresponsible sources, I took no notice of them; but now that the names of two respectable gentlemen have, unknown to themselves, been connected with those slanders, I here brand all the irreligious and vulgar assertions that have been made, as attributable to me, as groundless, malicious and base falsehoods.

Both the gentlemen alluded to above have been seen by friends, and both have unqualifiedly and wholly denied any knowledge whatever of the assertions to which their names had been attached by indirection; and both have done me the justice to say that they did not believe such statements made against me, looking upon them as political squibs.

I state here, as a final answer to all assertions of the kind, that I am not an atheist, never have been, nor can be. I never compared, or dreamed of comparing, John Brown with the Great Founder of Christianity. I am not a member of any church, but I am not an irreligious man, as all my personal friends will attest.

Very respectfully, your friend,
HECTOR TYNDALE.

ONE of the points made by John Quincy Adams in his speech at the Academy of Music is reported as follows:—

"You are now getting up an embittered feeling in the South, arousing a hatred which, during the war, there was no idea of creating. The feeling is becoming more bitter day by day, and you are teaching those people the words which they will some day say, 'anything is more endurable than this.'"

The American people have learned to appreciate such miserable misrepresentations of the real feeling of the rampant Rebels at their true value. The idea of "arousing their hatred" is ridiculous. They hate all forms of freedom and all true freemen now as they have hated them for years. Whatever loyal men may do, they must count upon the hatred of the champions of the Confederacy as a necessary evil; and the only practical question remaining is, whether these baffled conspirators shall have an opportunity to vent their venom upon the Union men in their vicinity and upon the whole nation, if they gain ascendancy through the election of Seymour and Blair.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN informs his politico associates that he has the highest respect for the services General Grant has rendered the country. A new rebuke is thus given to the infamous efforts of desperate partisans to stea from the brow of the savior of the republic his well-earned laurels. The *World* may continue to publish ridiculously long essays designed to prove that the leader of the national armies deserves no credit for vanquishing the forces of the Rebellion; but General McClellan's military knowledge and experience admonish him that Fort Donelson and Vicksburg were not captured by lucky accidents, and that the surrender at Appomattox Court House could only have been made to a complete master of the art of war.

THE DEBT AND THE WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—The national debt is enormous, but when brought into close comparison with the wealth of the people, its proportions sink into insignificance. Judge Kelley, in a recent able address, said:—"The people of this country now number 40,000,000, and you divide $2,000,000,000, the sum of our bonded indebtedness, by 40,000,000, and you have fifty dollars as each citizen's portion of the bonded debt of the United States. Why, if the people of this country who own more than $1000 each, clear of the world, were to determine to pay the debt before the first of next January, and each contribute his portion, no man would realize on that day that he had parted with any of his possessions. I leave the current labor of the country out of the calculation; I exclude the crop of the year, whether it come from the labor of the agriculturist, the minor or the mechanic, the fisherman or the sailor; I regard merely the realized wealth, the taxable property of the country, that of which the census properly takes account. Were less than one year's interest upon this contributed, not only would the whole debt be extinguished, but there would be a balance in the Treasury so large as to puzzle the people and statesmen of the country how to make a wise disposition of the surplus funds of the Government. In order to settle this question we must ascertain what the realized wealth of the country amounts to, and to do this we must look fairly at facts. What, my fellow-citizens, do you believe to be the aggregate wealth of the American people—not the property of the Government, not the more than one million and a quarter of square miles of territory upon which State governments have not yet been organized—but the property owned and held by individual citizens of the United States? As the census reports show, it was, in 1789, $619,977,427-92; in 1850 it had reached $7,135,780,228; and in 1860, as was shown to the Superintendent of the Census by individual returns of real and personal estate, private property had reached the sum of $19,089,156,289—being an increase of 170 per cent. within ten years. Now, fellow-citizens, the law of the aggregation of property is that it augments in a steadily increasing ratio. The increase upon the $7,000,000,000 of 1850 was not 17 per cent.; in 1851 was at a much smaller rate, and at a greater rate in 1859. Wealth, like the snow-ball, accumulates, gathers volume and momentum as it rolls forward, and in the last year of that decade the increase was at a rate much higher than 20 per cent., and at that rate begun this decade, of which eight years have passed. No fair statistician, if governed exclusively by the laws of statistics, would estimate the rate of increase from 1860 to the present day at less than 170 per cent. And add 170 per cent. to the $19,089,156,289 of 1860, and you have considerably over $51,000,000,000. Six per cent. on this amount would be considerably over $3,060,000,000, so that if those who owned $1000 clear of the world would give on each such clear and unembarrassed $1000 four-tenths of one year's income, at six per cent., the entire debt would be paid off. Now, gentlemen, would the man who is worth $100,000 be ruined by foregoing two-thirds of one year's interest? Would the man who is worth $50,000 be ruined by foregoing two-thirds of one year's interest? Would the man who owns but a single $1000, over and above the results of his labor and his business, feel that he was ruined if, on the first of next year, he should find that his tenant had cheated him out of $40, or that some company in which he had invested his $1000 had from purely temporary reasons paid him but $20 instead of $60 dividend. Yet this operation would, as I have said, extinguish within the year 1868 the debt over which the Democracy groan. That it is a burden is unfortunately true. But, Mr. Seymour, it is not for you and your friends, its authors, to reproach the Republican party with its existence."

The Classes at the Academy of Fine Arts

IN comparison with the advantages afforded by the European academies, schools of art, and great public galleries, the facilities for the promotion of artistic studies in the United States are certainly of the most meagre description. The disadvantages under which art students labor in this country can only be fully appreciated by those who have had practical experience in the matter; for in most of the large European cities there are long established and thoroughly organized academies, under government patronage, supported out of the public treasury, and provided with the best models. A regular routine of study is prescribed under the superintendence of skilled instructors. Competition is excited by offering valuable prizes for proficiency. Galleries, the walls of which are lined with the best works of the great masters, are open to the copyist free of expense; and, in addition to all this, the student is surrounded by an art atmosphere which stimulates him to exertion, so that he cannot help taking art in through the pores, as it were, after the manner of "Joey Ladle," whose cuticle became saturated by the exhalations of his wine vaults.

The American artist, on the contrary, is almost from the commencement of his studies thrown upon his own resources, and he is obliged to pick up information by his own unaided efforts, in the best way he can. The consequence is that while many American pictures show indications of the highest order of talent, they are thrown completely in the shade by European works often commonplace and trivial in subject, but superior in every way as regards drawing and execution.

A governmental art school in the United States is, for a number of reasons, we think, scarcely to be expected or desired, and anything that is done in the way of promoting art education and in cultivating a taste for the fine arts will, in the future as in the past, depend upon the efforts and liberality of private citizens. We hope that before many years sufficient public interest will be excited in this subject to have established in all our large cities free academies of art, provided with all the necessary appliances for a complete and systematic art education. The directors of our Pennsylvania Academy have the desire and the intention to make that institution such a school as we have indicated, and one of their principal reasons for moving at this time in the matter of a new building is to afford increased facilities for the students, and thus to be able to carry out one of the principal ends of their foundation. To make the Academy what it ought to be, the countenance and liberal support of the public at large will be necessary; and it is with a view of exciting some interest in the subject that we now allude to it in this manner.

In the meantime, however, the Academy offers advantages to the professional artist as well as the student that are not to be despised because they are not equal to those which are obtainable on the other side of the Atlantic and most of our artist would be better painters and modellers if they availed themselves of the facilities for study already provided more frequently than they do.

The regular classes at the Academy have now commenced for the season under more favorable auspices than usual. The services of Mr. C. S. Schussele have been secured, and he will be in attendance three times a week in the afternoon, and once a week in the evening, to direct and overlook the labors of the students of the antique class. He will also attend at the beginning and ending of each pose of the life model. Mr. Schussele received his own art education in the best European schools; he has had a large experience as an artist, and there is perhaps no person in the United States better qualified to give instruction in all the principles and practices of his profession. The engagement of this gentleman is a step in the right direction, and art students should make all possible use of the opportunities which his attendance in the class-rooms of the Academy will afford them.

The classes at the Academy commenced their sessions on last Thursday evening, and they will continue during the fall winter, and spring until the end of April. The antique gallery will be lighted on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week, and the life class room on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The antique gallery is open to students in the day-time all the year round, and those who are sufficiently advanced can obtain permits to copy any of the pictures belonging to the Academy. On every Saturday evening, until February 20, Dr. A. R. Thomas will deliver lectures on the anatomy of the human form, to be amply illustrated by plates, cuts, mannikins and dissections. These lectures, which are of the utmost importance to the student, will commence at 8 o'clock on each evening, and will be open to all the members of the different classes and to artists generally free of charge. The only expense in which attendance at any of the classes involves the student is the price of the materials which he uses, and this is so trifling that it can be no obstacle to any one, no matter how limited his means may be. Persons who desire to obtain tickets of admission to any of the classes can do so by applying to Mr. Joseph Johns, the Curator of the Academy of Fine Arts, and that gentleman will give all necessary information.

The antique gallery of the Academy contains casts of the most celebrated works of ancient art, and amateurs who have no intention of becoming professional artists can find no better way of passing some of their winter evenings with pleasure and profit to themselves than by studying these masterpieces. Such practice will improve and cultivate the taste, and will enable the amateur to enjoy the best forms of art with the critical eye of a connoisseur; and the surpassing beauty, grace, and majesty of such works as the "Venus of Milo," the "Apollo Belvidere," the "Dying Gladiator," the "Laocoon," and others will grow upon the student the oftener that he contemplates them, until they are absorbed in the mind and become portions of himself. Even then he will see something new to admire, and a fresh point of view or a particular arrangement of light and shade will bring out undiscovered graces which will make the familiar work appear like a new revelation of beauty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN & TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. M. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of SEVENTH.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
The accumulated advantages which over TWENTY-FOUR YEARS have given us, and the improvements recently introduced, render the instruction at this institution unequalled.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental,
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PRACTICE, ETC.
Separate instruction. Students received at any time, and not limited to set hours. Diplomas awarded on graduation.
DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.
Circulars may be obtained at the College.
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price, $1·50. 10 2 fstu3t

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., the eloquent Englishorator, and representative from the British Wesleyan Conference to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, will deliver two lectures in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16. Subject—"Daniel in Babylon."
And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19.
Subject—"Florence and her Memories."
Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1·50. Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets, $1 each. The sale of tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, October 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 3 3t

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 3 6t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69.
The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $105.
R. E. ROGERS M. D.,
10 5 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Twenty-second Annual Exhibition at MOUNT HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 6 and 7. Cars will leave MARKET Ferry (upper side) at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. 10 5 2t*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 EIGHTH Street 10 3 stuth 1m*

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9th th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR,
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER,
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER,
MAJOR ALEXANDER MCCUEN.
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR,
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS.
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STORKS.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—HENRY C. HENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOUSATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—CITY of Philadelphia, ss.—Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the above named city, Colonel Charles Kleckner, a resident of the Sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, who, being by me sworn in due form of law, doth depose and say that on the morning of October 3, 1868, he was arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman John A. Hurley, upon the complaint of a man representing himself to be Franklin H. Hart, a resident of the Philadelphia Almshouse, charging him with having attempted to colonize the Sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and that he has no acquaintance with the said Hart, never having recollected seeing him before; but he verily believes that said party was procured and paid for this service to injure this deponent, in the same manner as vouchers have been procured in naturalizations before the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Eastern District.

CHARLES KLECKNER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL P. JONES, JR.

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, ss.—Joseph N. Chambers, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is acquainted with the person who, under the name of Franklin H. Hart, preferred a charge of conspiracy against Colonel Charles Kleckner, of the Sixth Ward, and others; that said individual is a brother of this deponent; that the proper name of said individual, giving the name of Franklin H. Hart, is Franklin Decatur Chambers; deponent was with the said Franklin D. Chambers, alias Hart, on the days and at the times and places he has testified before Alderman Hurley, and knows that the statements made by said Franklin D. Chambers, alias Hart, are untrue and unfounded.

JOSEPH N. CHAMBERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS
AT
CONCERT HALL.

WAYNE McVEIGH, Esq.,
Will address our fellow-citizens
This, Tuesday Evening, 6th instant,
At 8 o'clock,
The Ladies are especially invited. 1t

JOHN HICKMAN,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
At the special request of a large number of prominent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named.
NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.
Tickets free; to be had daily at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the *Press*, Seventh street, below Chesnut; office of the *Morning Post*, Seventh street, above Chesnut; Callender's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 4t*
Seats reserved for ladies.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 15.
I. The Club will assemble and form on THURSDAY, October 8, 1868, at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to attend the GRAND DEMONSTRATION at Jenkintown, Pa.
The train will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock precisely.
II. Tickets for the round trip Twenty-five Cents to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of Thursday, 8th inst.
III. Torches will be furnished at the Depot.
By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
10 6 3t

GRANT, COLFAX, AND KELLEY.
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, Fourth Congressional District, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1868, at BROAD and PARRISH streets. All citizens are invited to attend.
The meeting will be addressed by
Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, CHRIS. KNRASS, Esq., Col. J. W. FORNEY, A. W. HENSZEY, Esq.
By order of the Committee.
JOHN G. BUTLER,
10 5 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1868, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall, MARKET and MERRICK Streets. All Republicans of the ward invited.
W. S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, W. H. HOLMES, } Secretaries.
10 5 2t

THIRTEENTH WARD.—A MEETING of the GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB of the Thirteenth ward will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Northeast corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. S. RIDGWAY KENNEDY, Esq., and others, will address the meeting. All are invited.
E. H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 1t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Come, Soldiers! Come, Sailors!
Come, clever civilians!
Come, brave men and true men,
By thousands and millions!
For sailors and soldiers
Declare their intention,
These days of October,
To meet in convention.

Come on, and be happy,
This time of ELECTION;
Come, see our fine garments,
And make your selection.
We've just what is wanted
For soldiers or sailors;
Try ROCKHILL & WILSON,
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT TAILORS!

To make a long story short, let us add, that we will be glad to see the soldier, the sailor, the merchant the preacher, the schoolmaster, the provision dealer, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD!! ELEGANT!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Invite the attention of Families returning to the city, and the Public generally, to their FINE STOCK of
FRESH TEAS,
COFFEES,
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the lowest cash prices at retail and at wholesale prices by the package.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, 1868, FOR
AZURENE.
10 6 tuths3t] C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
Wholesale Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 6 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.
237 and 239 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1867.
A subscription book to increase the capital stock of the People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th of March, 1859, has been opened this day at the office of the Company, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street, Philadelphia, and those interested in the progress of home insurance are respectfully invited to subscribe.
The People's Insurance Company, which has been in actual existence for the transaction of business during the last three years, has, under the management of Mr. G. Paul, its present President, already succeeded in the establishment of a fine, well-paying home business, and nothing is needed but a larger capital to make the Company a first-class one. Mr. Paul has an experience of fifteen years in this and other States of the Union in the fire insurance business, and adding thereto the handsome business already established by the People's Insurance Company, it may safely be stated that it will be an excellent investment for subscribers to the stock, especially as a number of reliable home fire insurance companies are badly needed in this State, business being ready for them in abundance.
G. PAUL, President.
F. HAGMEYER, Secretary.

BANK REPORTS.

SIXTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts,		$2,651,530 11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	700,000 00	
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits,	100,000 00	
		$3,451,530 11
Due from National Banks,	$316,933 19	
Due from other Banks,	46,150 14	
		363,083 33
Legal Tender Notes,	1,026,543 56	
Exchanges—Clearing House,	591,346 63	
National Bank Notes,	11,833 00	
State Bank Notes,	443 00	
Specie,	11,054 41	
Cash Items,	26,497 40	
		1,667,718 00
Total,		$5,482,331 44

LIABILITIES.		
Capital,	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus,	400,000 00	
Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses,	114,571 22	
		$1,514,571 22
Unpaid Dividends,		42,290 94
Circulation,	886,495 00	
Deposits,	2,990,783 77	
United States Deposits,	54,462 11	
Due to National Banks,	150,730 34	
Due to other Banks,	50,312 75	
Due Bills outstanding,	92,185 31	
		$3,925,469 28
Total,		$5,482,331 44

oc6 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts,		$1,175,984 93
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.,	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand,	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive),	132,121 10	$1,949,108 03
Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificates,	397,604 00	
National Bank Notes,	11,417 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps,	16,046 50	
Premiums,	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks,	288,941 56	723,944 06
Expenses and Taxes,		23,448 33
Total,		$2,696,498 42

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	$1,000,000 00
Circulation,	417,500 00
Deposits,	1,203,443 95
Profit and Loss,	75,554 46
Total,	$2,696,498 42

10 6 tu'ths 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
OCTOBER 5, 1868.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts,		$736,975 18
U. S. Bonds with Treasurer, to secure circulation,	285,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand,	213,000 00	
		$1,178,275 18
Legal-Tender Notes,	290,889 00	
U. S. 5 per cent. Certificates,	50,000 00	
Fractional Currency,	1,251 86	
National Bank Notes,	32,437 00	373,827 86
Exchanges to Clearing House this A. M.,		130,946 97
Due by Banks and Bankers,		57,552 26
Real Estate, Fixtures, etc.,	12,721 59	
Current Expenses,	10,344 61	
U. S. Taxes,	6,556 42	
Cash Items,	29,057 17	49,679 79
		$1,655,281 96

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	$237,600 00
Surplus Fund,	50,000 00
Discount and Interest,	25,736 90
Circulation Outstanding,	$212,722 00
Deposits,	996,867 06
	$1,209,589 06
Due to Banks and Bankers,	132,353 01
	$1,655,281 96

1t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Roxborough, within walking distance of two stations on the Norristown Railroad, and about six miles from the city. Lot, 70 feet front. House about 38 feet square, with a back building. Well built and furnished throughout. Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor and piazza 10 feet wide on two sides. Five (5) good sleeping-rooms on second floor, with bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. This Residence is in a very healthy country, and commanding a fine view over the valley of the Wissahickon. Price, $6000.
Immediate possession. Additional ground adjoining can be purchased, if desired.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
10 6 tuths3t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—HOUSE FOR sale, south of Market street. Easy terms. Price, $5500.
WILLIAM B. WEIR,
10 6 3t* No. 2036 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—A large stock of English editions of Books in every department of Literature, particularly
Standard Books in plain and fine bindings.
Elegantly Illustrated Works, choice copies.
Books on Natural History and the Sciences.
Children's Books, a charming collection.
The store having changed proprietors, a large proportion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.
10 6] No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Foul Play" at the Chesnut.

Before the novel of "Foul Play" was completed, Messrs. Boucicault and Reade dissolved their literary partnership, and each of them was anxious to take advantage for his own pecuniary benefit of the popular interest which had been excited about the story, by getting his own particular dramatization of it on the stage in advance of his late co-laborer. In this manner we have two rival dramas of *Foul Play*, each of which is set forth as the only true and genuine article by one of the authors of the story. Mr. Charles Reade's version was brought out at the Walnut some weeks ago, and last night at the Chesnut we had an opportunity to make a comparison of its merits with Boucicault's play. It is of course not to be expected that first-rate dramas can be produced in the manner these were, even if such a thing as a really good dramatization of a novel is a possibility, which our experience of such efforts almost forbids us to admit. Weak dialogue and weak characterization, however, may sometimes be redeemed by a few strong and really dramatic situations, by effective acting, and especially by good scene painting and stage carpentery. This was the case with Reade's play, which was brought out at the Walnut: it gave the main points of the story in a tolerably understandable style, the different characters were very fairly represented, and the piece was put upon the stage in excellent style. Of the two plays we think that Reade's is the best, independently of any extraneous advantages which it possessed in representation. It is a drama of action, whereas Boucicault's version is mainly narrative, especially in the early scenes. The actors at the Walnut therefore, had a great advantage over those at the Chesnut, inasmuch as they were able to bring up some of the exciting scenes and incidents of the novel bodily before the eye, instead of being obliged to relate them at second hand. Boucicault has not confined himself as closely to the story as Reade, and he has exercised what we consider a perfectly justifiable license on the part of a dramatist, in departing from his original when he imagines that the play will be improved by so doing. But, unfortunately, Boucicault's changes are not always improvements, and his stage version of the novel is, as a whole, the least meritorious of the two. The strongly-drawn and original character of "Helen Rolleston" he has, with a singular want of tact, reduced to the complexion of a namby-pamby school-girl sort of a miss, without the slightest individuality; and his treatment of the other characters has not been much better. In one or two points we think that he improves on Reade. The scene where "Wylie" thrusts his money through the wall into "Nancy Rouse's" house was utterly meaningless at the Walnut, but Boucicault has arranged it so that it is in some degree effective. His idea of making "Robert Penfold," in the disguise of a detective, become the main instrument for the exposure of the guilt of "Arthur Wardlaw" and "Wylie" is also a good one in some respects, and the scene where "Wylie," after being locked up in the cellar with the gold, is confronted by "Penfold," who has been hiding behind the boxes listening to the conference of the conspirators, is a more startling situation than any in Reade's play. So much for the respective merits of the rival dramas.

The company now performing *Foul Play* at the Chesnut are scarcely competent to make it appear any stronger than it really is. The male actors in particular are too boisterous and violent, and it is an absurdity that such a conference as that of "Wylie" and "Arthur Wardlaw," in the first act, where the sailor relates how he has obeyed the orders of his master in scuttling the Prosrepine should be carried on in the loud tone of voice assumed by Messrs. Wallace and Burnett. Mr. Harkins, who assumes the part of "Robert Penfold," is also too noisy, especially in the early scenes, and his performance does not come up to that of Mr. Walcot. Mr. Warwick makes a better representative of "Arthur Wardlaw" than the gentleman who assumed that character at the Walnut, but his acting would also be improved by a little more moderation.

The version of *Foul Play* at present under consideration has been announced as an acting rather than a scenic play, and a comparison between the scenery at the Walnut and the Chesnut is, therefore, scarcely fair. We may state, however, that the desert island is represented by two pieces of scenery which are quite pretty, although they fall short of being equal to the corresponding scenes at the Walnut, with the well-managed effect of the waves breaking upon the shore.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear this evening as "Marie Antoinette," in Reed's tragedy.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *Foul Play* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE a very varied and entertaining programme will be presented this evening.

Winter Bonnets in Philadelphia.

The opening days of October were distinguished from the other bright days of autumn by the brilliant concourse of "Boys in Blue" who had battled so valiantly for our honor and our homes. Warm was the welcome extended by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, and the genial October skies reflected the warmth of heart and hand in hospitable greeting. To the ladies these days were doubly marked in the calender as being the established opening o' winter—not the winter of the almanac, or the dread tempest-governed months over which Boreas reigns supreme, but the winter of the milliner. Empty show-cases and darkened windows had for days excited attention and aroused expectation, for, reversing the laws of nature, the followers of this artistic craft retire into a species of chrysalis state during the bright heat of September, to burst into butterfly brilliancy with the cooler weather of the following month. Suddenly, and with one accord, this seeming lethargy changes into activity and excitement, and from the imposing "establishment" to the humblest "shop" all display their hidden treasures.

Vague rumor had whispered the surmise that bonnets were to be smaller, but an unbelieving public had disregarded the warning, and decided it to be practically impossible that any bonnet could be invented of smaller dimensions than the airy trifles in which pretty heads had braved the pitiless blasts of winter, the keen winds of spring, and the fiery rays of the mid-summer sun. This is the age of dauntless achievement, however; and anybody who dares to say that a thing cannot be done deserves to be disappointed, and so was the incredulous public, for the triumphant milliners have proved that a bonnet, or what they call a bonnet, had not yet reached the "absolute little."

The shape has not materially altered, the most conspicuous point being the raised band in front, euphuistically called a "diadem." This highly adorned band or frontlet mounts guard over an exceedingly small structure, which serves as a sort of stem to the superimposed flowers, or as the ground of attachment for a lace streamer; these ornaments seeming to have, like human waifs, an invisible means of support. One bonnet presented to our attention as an "especially elegant black velvet" puzzled us for the moment, for no black velvet was to be seen; but we are proud to boast of our presence of mind, for gently displacing the charming rose that decorated it, "All the fairer for its oneness," as the poet sings, there, hidden beneath the blooming petals, was—the black velvet!

According to the best taste, invisible groundworks are of the quiet and sober tints used in the walking suits—black, brown, grey, drab, and the many eye-pleasing "neutrals,"—trimmed with the gorgeous colors suited to the season, such as the yellows, through all their shading of orange and flame to the soft canary; the multitudinous reds, including the ever popular scarlet, the rich purples, the magnificent crimsons, and the new and splendid "Sultana." To those who adopt the Shakespearian maxim—"Be neat, not gaudy"—the various handsome blues are the favorite colors for the young, and unsurpassed in becomingness are the beautiful variety of greens that refresh the eye with their continual pleasantness.

The display in millinery is richer and more extensive this autumn than ever before. The smaller shops are increasing with unexampled rapidity all over the city; some of the old establishments formerly clustered in the close precincts of the busier parts of Chesnut street are finding ampler accommodations and a new field by intruding into streets heretofore exclusively devoted to private residences, and in Arch street and Eighth street there are many establishments of imposing dimensions.

Messrs. Wood & Cary have, as usual, a very large and handsome assortment both of made up goods and materials. But the skill displayed in the construction of the genuinely artistic hat and bonnet, even in their present minute form, is so apparent that any lady might well hesitate to attempt such a work of art with untrained fingers, however delicate her fancy or true her taste. The deftness with which the wreath is twined or the lace draped differs strikingly in its artful artlessness from the rigid propriety and exactitude which seem to invariably injure the grace of the inferior imitations or the home-made structures. At this house we admired the frequent use of the Spanish veil: the drapery falling back in easy lines breaks the sharp outline of the present bonnet, and the apparent negligence of the folds has a softening effect much needed for the otherwise too much exposed head. A hat with a soft, high crown, at Messrs. Wood & Cary's, was also a pleasant novelty, differing from the harsh, "sharp"-looking little erections that seem bristling defiance to all observers.

Mr. Hafleigh has added to the attraction of his splendid opening of walking suits a fine array of French bonnets, well fitted to match the magnificence of the dresses. Much admired for its simple elegance was a Bismark velvet, the plaited diadem being of the same material, merely adorned with a heron plume; a bonnet of drab velvet, relieved by a single exquisite pink rose, was also remarkable for elegance.

One of the most notable changes in the fashion of the season is in the flowers, which have suddenly expanded from the pretty delicate blossoms prevailing last season into the most full-blown proportions. There is certainly a gain in color but a loss in grace. Feathers of every description are welcomed as a most suitable decoration for the heavy winter materials. The long plumes of the ostrich are always graceful, and there is also a very rich, full waving plume called the cavalier. Small feathers of changing hues are appropriate appendages to the "chameleon" coloring at present so popular in dress materials. The tiny humming bird with its jewel-like lustre, and the many other small birds, are a piquant decoration, and gayer tastes can be satisfied with the intense brilliancy of the scarlet ibis.

As the airy nothings of bonnets permit no variation in shape, and only give fancy range in decoration, the suppressed passion for construction finds vent in the hats. These vary from flat, low-crowned oval, round or square-shaped, through a wide range of "high crowns." Some of the latter have a picturesque grace well suited to some of the styles of ladies who have been gifted by nature or art with that modern, much-admired characteristic—dash!

The International Cricket Contest.

The game between the American Twenty-two and the All-England Eleven was resumed this morning. There was a large attendance of both gentlemen and ladies. The day was very fine, and the turf in prime condition. At 12 o'clock the Eleven put in an appearance on the ground and were loudly applauded. Radcliffe and Clay took the different wickets, Clay bowling the ball from Griffiths, who occupied the other end. On the second ball Clay drove the ball for one. Radcliffe made a pretty drive for three, and received a good round of applause. Freeman's first over was a maiden. Clay out Griffiths for one. Freeman, the destructive, is credited with another maiden. Radcliffe slipped Griffith for one, and Clay repeated the compliment. The second ball from Freeman cracked Clay on the nose, and water was called for, but the veteran retired to the pavilion for a few minutes and Waterman for the time took his place; on the next over Willsher relieved Griffith and bowled a maiden which was a decided contrast with those of Griffith, whose slows were being badly punished. Another maiden for Freeman, who was prettily blocked by Waterman; and still another for Willsher, who is not at all on the wicket. Willsher caught Wateman on the next over off Freeman. Eleven wickets for 29 runs. Clay then returned to his position and blocked Freeman for the rest of the over. The first ball from Willsher took the veils off Radcliffe's stumps and caromed on the eyes of Pooley, and the game was thus interrupted for a short space of time. Barclay appeared at the wicket, and Pooley, having been satisfied that nothing serious had occurred, went to work again. Barclay tried the Cambridge hake once or twice, but the fielding was too much for scoring; Clay drove Freeman for two, and added another by a leg-bye; Barclay then struck his leg before the wicket, and Freeman struck that member, and the batsman retired. Morgan replaced him, and was sent to the rear by a fine catch by Willsher off Freeman. White joined Clay, and as these two had made a good stand on the first inning, great things were expected of them; but Freeman again hoisted a stump on the first ball, and Mr. White was out. G. Newhall occupied his place, and was served in the same manner, the ball going into the leg sticks from his pads. Freeman was thus credited with three wickets in three balls, a feat not often witnessed either here or anywhere else. Outerbridge then tried his luck, but was decided outleg before wicket. This was something more than was calculated—four wickets in four balls—and was loudly applauded by the spectators. It now commenced to look as though the prediction made by the Englishmen, that the Americans would not make forty in this inning, would be verified. The next over from Freeman was a maiden, and the same from Willsher, which was the seventh successive maiden for him; Markoe was retired on a catch by Tarrant off Freeman; Magee went in and made a handsome by hit for 3; Clay then succumbed to a rattler of that destructive individual, Freeman. Magee took his place, and on the next over had his leg stump knocked over by Willsher. 20 wickets for 35 runs. Cooper B ird took the willow in hand, and after prettily playing Freeman for some time, was declared out, leg before wicket, off Freeman. The game thus closed at 1·15, with a total of 35 runs for the Americans. The score this morning was as follows:

Radcliffe b. Willsher	4
Clay b. Freeman	5
Waterman c. Willsher b. Freeman	0
Barclay l. b. w. b. Freeman	0
Morgan c. Willsher b. Freeman	0
White b. Freeman	0
G. Newhall b. Freeman	0
Outerbridge l. b. w. b. Freeman	0
Markoe c. Tarrant b. Freeman	0
Magee b. Willsher	3
Jobns not out	0
C. Barick l. b. w. Freeman	0
Leg Byes	1
Wides	1
	14
Runs secured yesterday	21
Total for the inning	35

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

English Eleven, Second Inning.

	No. of Balls.	*No. of Runs.*	*Maidens.*	*Wickets.*
Freeman	100	9	20	13
Griffiths	84	22	5	5
Willsher	36	0	9	2

Total Number of Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.—1st, 2; 2d, 3; 3d, 3; 4th, 12; 5th, 19; 6th, 15; 7th, 20; 8th, 20; 9th, 21; 10th, 21; 11th, 29; 12th, 29; 13th, 32; 14th, 31; 15th, 32; 16th, 32; 17th, 32; 18th, 32; 19th, 35; 20th, 35; 21st, 35.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Alderman Carpenter yesterday, Samuel Miller was charged with committing an assault and battery on John Buckley, on Friday last, at the house of John Wellbank, No. 919 Callowhill street, where the assessors were sitting for the purpose of making the extra assessment. Buckley went there for the purpose of getting a friend assessed, and being one of the Boys in Blue, and having on the uniform, which was very distasteful to a Democrat, he was set upon and very badly beaten. Miller was held in $1000 bail to answer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

6 shares Third National Bank	$115
1600 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R.	65 per ct.
15 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	49c.
$5000 Western Penna. R. R. first mort. bond	79 per ct.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$15
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$16
5 shares Academy of Music	$10 50
SHIPPEN Street, No. 526—Frame Dwelling	$3025
THIRD (North), No. 123—Brick Store	$14 900
GROUND RENT—$127·50 a year	$2100

LARCENY.—At 7 o'clock this morning, Policeman Hart arrested James and Edward Wolper at Second and Noble streets, for endeavoring to sell a set of double harness, the possession of which they would not satisfactorily account for. They hail from Camden and said they procured the harness at Haddonfield. Alderman Toland held them in $1200 bail to answer.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Alderman Carpenter had before him yesterday Ann Cassidy, charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $100. She went into the house No. 110 Gothic street, gathered up all the dresses, coats, and pants she could find, and packed them up in a carpet-bag, and was about leaving, when she was discovered. She was held in $1000 bail for trial.

ESCAPED.—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, while an examination was being held before United States Commissioner Phillips, Patrick O'Brien, who was one of the parties arrested, walked out of the room unperceived, and made his escape. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

KICKED BY A MULE.—A lad named James Campbell, aged four years, was kicked by a mule, near his home, Twenty fifth and Ashburton streets, and had his skull fractured. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday afternoon James Murphy assaulted and beat Colonel William Frismuth in Becker's lager beer saloon, Chesnut street, below Sixth. The affair grew out of a political discussion. Murphy was arrested, and will have a hearing to-day.

A SERIOUS FALL.—About half-past 11 o'clock this morning David Wagner fell from a scaffold at No. 1228 N. Third street, and was seriously injured. He was removed to his home in Hutchinson street, below Third.

ACCIDENT.—Augustus Singley, while driving a wagon at Second street and the Reading Railroad last evening, fell from it and broke his arm. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—On Monday next, the 12th inst., the United States Marshal will sell the distillery of C. F. Miller, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, to the highest bidder.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ELECTION FRAUD—ANOTHER DEMOCRAT COMES TO GRIEF.—James Reeves was arraigned before Recorder Giyin, this morning, on the charge of perjury, and conspiring to violate the election laws.

Policeman Aaren Minisger, No. 582 of the Fourteenth Police District, being sworn, testified as follows:—I had a warrant placed in my hands, and I arrested Reeves; he gave me that naturalization paper (paper produced), and said it was his; he said he had been in the country between seven and eight years; that he was twenty-seven years of age.

Louis Wayne, Oakland, Twenty-second ward, testified.—I know the man; I assisted in canvassing our precinct; I asked the man how old he was, and he said twenty-seven years; he said he came to this country seven years ago.

Officer George E. Lukens, No. 593 of the Fourteenth Police District, testified.—I was present at the arrest; Reeves told me James A. Watson was his voucher.

Charles R. Roberts sworn—I live on Mill street, Germantown: I know Reeves: he told me he was 27 years old, and had been in the country not over three years, and that he had taken out what are called minor's papers.

Reeves was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

Reeves is in the employ of Mr. H. Ingersoll. That gentleman received the following note this morning from the overseer of the workmen on his place:—

"Mr. Ingersoll—Mr. James Reeves is under arrest; will have a hearing before Recorder Given to-day, at 12 o'clock. Unless some one is present to go his bail he may be sent to prison. G. R. ROBERTS."

Mr. Ingersoll called on the Recorder, and stated that Reeves had been engaged to work on his place during his absence, and he could not therefore, vouch for his character, and declined to become his bail.

STILL ANOTHER.

John D. Lansing, salesman, living at the Ridgway House, was charged with violating the election laws.

Officer Warnock, being sworn, testified.—I find this man was assessed in the Sixth ward; he said he came here to defeat the radicals, and could bring thirty more on, if the stuff was put up; in September he was registered as John D. Lansing, New Orleans; he has only been stopping a day at a time at the Ridgway House.

Detective Webb testified—I arrested the prisoner on Chesnut street, above Fifth; he said he came on to vote, and had tried in the Eleventh ward, but could not get through, but did get assessed in the Sixth, and would be assessed in as many wards as he could; he had been in the Rebel army, and last fall he was in New York, and had voted some twenty times there.

The prisoner refused to answer any questions by the Alderman, and was committed to answer.

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The one hundred and sixty-first annual meeting of this, the oldest Baptist Association in America, commenced this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifth street, below Carpenter. Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., is acting as Clerk. The sessions will continue until Thursday night.

The opening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Pendleton, D. D., of Upland, this afternoon. This evening will be devoted to the claims of benevolent societies.

To-morrow will be devoted to reading letters from the churches and to the doctrinal sermon, which will be preached by the Rev. G. W. Anderson, D. D. Subject:—"Death unto Sin, and Life unto God." On Thursday the circular letter will be read by the Rev. George W. Folwell, of Wilmington, Del., and new business will be attended to. The evening of Thursday will be occupied by the brethren as a general conference meeting.

This association last year numbered 65 churches, 84 ministers, and 16,555 members. Its churches are located in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Washington City, Georgetown, and Alexandria, Va.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption; therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence and Lot of Ground, No. 2042 Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street. Also, the handsome Furniture, Carpets, etc. etc.

ALL FOR $25·00—A Suit of Customer-made Clothing at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia. The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00 AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS. Fall Overcoats. Fall Overcoats. Fall Overcoats. A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, fanny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CLOTHING TRADE. WE HAVE ECLIPSED EVERYTHING BY OUR NEW SHAPES, NEW MATERIALS, LOW PRICES. SEE *WANAMAKER & BROWN*, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

FOX.—On the morning of the 6th instant, WILLIAM FOX, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MCKIBBIN.—On the 3d instant, WILLIAM C. MCKIBBIN, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Merchants' Hotel, N. Fourth street on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia. S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

"Twisted Loop-stitch" Willcox & Gibbs' NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STATIONERY, ETC. WILLIAM M. CHRISTY, No. 127 South THIRD Street, OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, BANK, INSURANCE, AND MERCANTILE STATIONER, AND MANUFACTURER OF PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS. Lithographic and Letter-Press Printing. Bonds and Coupons, Certificates of Stocks, Policies Bills of Exchange, Cards, Circulars, and Bill Heads printed in the neatest style, at short notice. Just received, a large invoice of LEVY SCOMMERCIAL PENS. 10 6 tuthss1

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor. Sale on the Premises S. E. corner Twenty-first and Wallace streets HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE. On Thursday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, double three story back buildings, and lot of ground, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. Terms, $2,500 may remain. The handsome Furniture will be sold immediately after the Real Estate. 10 6 2t

FUGUET & SONS' STANDARD CIGARS, Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked. Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation. Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS. We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer. S. FUGUET & SONS, 10 1 15t 5p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Appointment of Revenue Supervisors—Montgomery Blair Stumping the North—The Dyer Trial.

A Horrible Child Murder in Connecticut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Revenue Supervisors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—William Winberg, Charles T. Miller, Theodore Tilter, Lewis Snell, Albert Lawrence, and John Murray were to-day appointed storekeepers for the Third district of Pennsylvania.

Montgomery Blair

left this morning for Harrisburg, to speak at Mechanicsburg.

The Cabinet Session

to-day was protracted. Spanish affairs being under discussion. All were present except Evarts.

The Dyer Trial.

Secretary Schofield has received a surgeon's certificate stating that General Hancock will not be able to travel for thirty days. This will cause a further postponement of the Dyer court martial, or substitution of another officer to take Hancock's place.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—P. M.—United States 5-20s easier, but not quotably lower. Railway shares quiet and steady. Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾. Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Lard dull. Common rosin, 5s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 6—P. M.—Sugar afloat dull.

HAVRE, Oct. 6—P. P.—Cotton, tres ordinaire, 140f.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—The ship A. & E. Lovett, from Ardrossan for Boston, has put into Cork, leaking.

LONDON, Oct. 6—2 P. M.—The financial list is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6—2 P. M.—Cotton easier; uplands, 10⅝d.; Orleans, 11¼d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Red Milwaukee wheat, 10s. 4d. Corn, 36s. 6d. Flour dull. Peas firm and quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 6—2·30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed steady.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Double Infanticide in East Bridgeport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Oct. 6.—A young man named Charles H. Sanborn, son of George P. Sanborn, of this city, was arrested at his father's house last night, charged with the murder of his illegitimate child, aged ten days, in East Bridgeport, about a week ago. It seems, according to the report which is being circulated, that young Sanborn called on the mother of the child, and when asked by her to make some provision for its support, or to marry her, he became enraged and declared he would sooner "smash its head," and seizing a hammer, struck his innocent and helpless victim a severe blow on the head. It still showing some signs of life, the inhuman father then seized it by the neck, and choked it to death. Sanborn, who is about twenty-four years of age, is in the grocery business in this city, is respectably connected, and has heretofore been looked upon as a man of irreproachable character.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Corner-Stone Laying—A Murderer Admitted to Bail.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The corner-stone of the new State House at Springfield, Illinois, was laid yesterday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, with imposing ceremonies. Twenty-five thousand persons were present. A procession marched to the ground, consisting of the Board of State Commissioners, State officers, Judges, officers of the Federal courts, Senators and Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, fire companies, Masons, Knights Templar, and a large concourse of citizens. General Grant was also present, and occupied a prominent place.

Captain William Donaldson, charged with killing a negro on board the steamer Republic several months since, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1000.

Both political parties here have completed their tickets for county and legislative offices. The canvass is in full blast, and is being prosecuted with unusual energy and earnestness.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamer for Panama—Market Reports

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The opposition steamer Oregonian, for Panama, sailed to-day, with 190 tons of flour for New York.

The committee appointed to solicit aid for the Peruvian sufferers report $13,000 collected so far. $10,000 will be remitted to the American Consul at Lima by to-morrow's steamer.

Cleared ship Charles, for Liverpool; Nethertop, for Rio. Sailed, ship Majestic, for Liverpool.

Flour quiet at $5·25@6·25. Wheat decidedly dull; good to choice shipping, $1·80@1 85. Legal-tenders, 71¾.

The Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The first race to-day, handicap for all ages, 1¼ miles, $50 entrance, $500 added by the Club, was won by R. B. Connolly. The summary is as follows:—R. B. Connolly, 1; Lizzie Rogers, 2; Aldebaran, 3. The following also started:—Climax, Twinkle, and Fanny Ludlow, but were not placed. Time, 2·14¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Naturalization Difficulty.

NISI PRIUS—Chief Justice Thompson.—In regard to the motion yesterday made for certain rules, the Chief Justice this morning decided as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of A. J. McCleary for a petition for a rule on Moses Papers and others, in said petition mentioned for a rule to show cause why their admission to citizenship should not be revoked; and the certificates of said admissions should not be delivered up to be cancelled.

I have concluded to grant the rule as prayed for; in the cases of Henry Ernst and Holl, who, it is set forth, were naturalized on the 21st of September, ultimo. The cause alleged is, that each of these persons vouched for the other, and consequently that one of them must have been an alien when he was received as voucher. I shall grant this rule, but it is done on the condition that the Attorney-General shall appear on the record to prosecute the rule. One citizen cannot vouch for another in the action of a Court in naturalization cases so far as to require the cancellation of naturalization papers. Some public authority must do this, and I understood, when the question was handed up, that the Attorney-General was to be the official party to the proceeding. Yet his name does not appear on it as an actor. That can be made right now if that officer chooses. Even then it is a most serious question how far and in what manner this Court can act. If the certificates were in the possession of the Court, no difficulty would arise: they could be cancelled, without doubt; but whether I have the power to proceed as in equity or otherwise, and compel the party to give it up, or in default to make a decree invalidating it, is not clear, and will be the subject of consideration on the return of the rule. Reasoning on these questions, and not deciding them in its *limine*, I will grant the rule in the case above mentioned, in the name of the Attorney-General, if he files his assent to it. If no such power exists as is attempted to be invoked, I think it ought to be conferred by competent legislative action, and not to remain questionable, as it is.

And now, October 6, rule granted on Henry Ernst and Henry Holl, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, and to contain the grounds charged for the application, returnable on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Supreme Court rooms in this city. Personal service of the rule two hours previous to said time is required.

The rule prayed for against Moses Papers, John Nugent, and twenty-five others, on the ground that the records of the Supreme Court do not contain the residences of any of the persons aforesaid, must be refused, for the reason that there is nothing in the acts of Congress requiring the residence of applicants for naturalization to be set forth, excepting only their residence in the United States. It is not alleged that this has not been done in the cases of the persons named in the petition.

If it be meant that the numbers of the residences of the applicants are not marked upon the papers, it is only necessary to say, that no such requirement is to be found in the law, and the omission would not vitiate the papers. Mr. brother Sharswood, who held the Nisi Prius before which the persons named were naturalized, gave directions to the clerks to mark the numbers of the residences of vouchers and applicants on the papers before swearing them, in order that false swearing and fraudulent practices might be detected. This was the first time this precaution was ever taken in any Court, as I am informed, in this city, but a failure to observe it, he did not declare, should the papers be granted. He had no power to make such orders or declarations, and did not do it or attempt to do it. The omission is but an irregularity, at best, in the order of proceeding, without effect on the petitioner whatever. Neither by accident nor design could the omission affect the applicant, as he was not required by law to set forth his exact place of residence. The order was in the nature of a police regulation or precaution, and not condition of citizenship. This ground of application for the rule is therefore refused.

The application for a rule against John Collins, Martin Hunt, and twenty-five others, because vouched for by one and the same individual on different days, as set forth in the petition *vs.* James A. Watson, is also refused. There is no allegation that this was fraudulently done, or that the voucher swore falsely when he attested to his knowledge of the residences, of the persons named, in the State and United States, etc.

The application stands solely on the ground, therefore, that it is illegal for one man to prove the residence of more than one applicant. This is entirely an untenable ground. A witness may legally vouch for as many persons as he has sufficient knowledge of to enable him to vouch accurately, and this has always been the practice.

Nor is it to my mind as all unlawful, or of itself a circumstance of suspicion, that in this city, the largest manufacturing community in the United States, containing establishments many of them employing hundreds of operatives constantly, that their employers or one of their number might know twenty-five or even fifty or one hundred persons engaged about such establishments, and know of their residence in the United States for five years. Or that he might know the operatives in neighboring establishments, as well as the one in which he might be employed. Countrymen from the same lands, especially fellow-townsmen, are very likely to remember each other and to keep up an acquaintance once made under such circumstances. So, too, when there are so many beneficial and relief institutions as in this city, it is easy to understand how a member might be able to vouch for the national and State residence of any number of his fellow-associates, if they have been in such association for the requisite period. We must, however, presume the court to have been satisfied as to the voucher's knowledge before admitting the applicant for naturalization to be sworn.

The end of the Court closes the controversy as to this, unless it be alleged that the voucher has sworn falsely and the naturalization papers were fraudulently obtained. In such a case the Attorney-General becoming the actor and asking for a rule, I would be disposed to grant it. Nothing like this, however, appears on the paper, and the application for the rule on the grounds noticed is dismissed.

The Attorney-General complied with the condition made, and the matter thus appeared upon the record in proper shape.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, New	103	15 sh Leh Nav	26
$1000 do. New	103¾	200 do	26⅛
$2000 Leh 6s gold	92¾	100 do	26⅛
10 sh Far & Mech	130¾	100 sh Reading	47 96
100 sh Sch N Pf	50 21¾	100 do	47 75
100 do	21¾	100 do	47 96
100 do	21¾	100 do	48
200 do	21¾	400 do	48
200 sh Ocean Oil	50 ⅞	300 do	48
200 sh N Y & M	⅞	400 do	48
100 do	⅞	100 do	48
200 do	50 ⅞	10 do	48
600 do	⅞	1000 do	48
400 do	50 4 56	100 do	Friday 48 1-16
600 do	60 4 56	100 do	30 48 1-16
100 sh Cata Pf	2d 34½	100 do	5 48 1-16
100 do	5 34¾	100 do	47⅞
100 do	30 wn 34¾	100 do	2d 47⅞
500 do	1s 30 34¾	100 sh Penna R	5 56⅜
960 sh Key Zinc	86 1¾	50 do	56⅜
200 sh Gr Mount	86 4 31		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	92¾	10 sh Cam & Am	128
$4000 do	92¾	100 sh Fulton Coal	5⅞
100 sh Leh Nav	26⅛	300 sh N Y & Mid	5 4⅝
50 do	27	200 do	5⅞
270 sh Leh V R	55	10 sh Phil & R	60 24⅝
200 sh Penna R	56⅛	400 sh Cata Pf	1s 34⅝
150 do	30 56⅝	100 sh Read R	10 48
50 do	2d 56⅜	100 do	60d 48
100 sh Gr Mount	60 4 31	100 do	5 48
50 do	4⅝	200 do	10 48
100 do	4⅝	100 do	30 48
200 sh Big Mt	15 6	600 do	30 wn 48
200 do	6	300 do	6 48
1600 do	8 6		

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 95½; Canton, 49¾; Erie, 48⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111⅞; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 125⅞; Illinois Central, 146½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 53⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 38; 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 110½; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 104⅜. Gold, 139¾. Money, 6@7

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

DALLAS GALBRAITH. A Novel. By Mrs. R. Harding Davis. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This story, which excited much attention during its serial publication in *Lippincott's Magazine*, has now been issued in book form. As a work of art "Dallas Galbraith" is a decided advance over Mrs. Davis' previous works: the style is vigorous and compact, the story is unencumbered with an unnecessary word, and it shows more self-confidence and less self-consciousness than anything that has yet come from this author's pen, and it will advance her far towards a front-rank position among American fiction-writers. It is gratifying to see that the day is at hand when our novelists no longer consider it necessary to hamper themselves with English precedents, but that they are able to find the subjects of romance amid the stirring scenes and living men and women of American society of the present day. "Dallas Galbraith" is an American novel in every sense of the word; and whatever is strange and weird about it is due to the genius of the writer, who understands the art of throwing a halo of romance about the scenes, incidents, and people of our every-day life. Mrs. Davis does not deal in puppets: her characters are characters with a stamp of individuality in each of them, from the first to the last. The plot of the story is subordinated to the development of the characters, and it is in her ability to draw intellectual portraits of real men and women that we consider Mrs. Davis' claims to a high rank as a fiction-writer mainly rest. The story, however, is deeply interesting on its own account, albeit we think that the conclusion slightly savors of the melo-dramatic. We have not the disposition to quarrel with the author about a point which is after all pretty much a matter of individual taste, especially where there is so much excellence to be commended; and we take pleasure in expressing the opinion that "Dallas Galbraith" is not only the best of Mrs. Davis' works, but that it is one of the strongest and most vigorous American novels ever written.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE. By Horace Greeley. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York. Philadelphia agents: Charles S. Greene & Co., No. 413 Chesnut street.

The life of Horace Greeley has been a busy one, and no prominent American of the present day has exerted or does exert a more widespread influence than he. Whether right or wrong, Mr. Greeley has never hesitated to express his opinions in the freest and most decided manner; and friends and enemies alike concede to him a thorough honesty of purpose, whether they coincide with him on all points or not. That such a man as Horace Greeley should make enemies is necessary, and for the last thirty years he has enjoyed the fortune of being the best abused individual in the United States. Not being as thick-skinned as some of his contemporaries, Mr. Greeley is often stung to the quick by the vituperations of his opponents, and he does not hesitate to reply in the same style that he is attacked. Through all the vicissitudes of fortune, however, amid all the great political changes that have passed over the country during the time that he has been actively engaged in the hottest of the fight—always battling for what he believes to be the right—his invincible integrity has obtained for him the confidence and esteem of the public, even among those who differ with him most decidedly.

The papers entitled "Recollections of a Busy Life," now published in book form, were originally written for the *New York Ledger*. When first applied to by Mr. Bonner for a series of biographical reminiscences, Mr. Greeley positively refused to furnish them; but on mature deliberation he concluded that he had an opportunity offered him to communicate to thousands of readers, many of them young persons, information which would be of practical value, and he accordingly recalled his hasty negative, and commenced writing his Recollections in the intervals of more pressing engagements. These papers give the history of Mr. Greeley's struggles for an education, struggles for a living, and struggles and triumphs in his efforts to establish himself in a position of influence and usefulness. The volume before us contains some additional papers, and those previously published have been revised and amended. A number of interesting and valuable essays on various subjects are also given as an appendix, together with the entire discussion on the subject of Marriage and Divorce between Mr. Greeley and Robert Dale Owen, which was carried on in the columns of the *Tribune* in 1860.

We find many passages of interest in this volume, which we would like to set before our readers if our space would admit; and amid such a variety the difficult is to make a selection. We give as a sample, however, the following sensible remarks from the essay entitled "Literature as a Vocation," as worthy the attention of those who aspire to fame and position in the republic of letters, and who think that their genius is unappreciated if they do not obtain immediate success:—

"Inevitable, then, is it, and by no means to be lamented, that in an age so eventful and stirring as ours, an innumerable multitude should aspire to write—that is, to teach. Nay, it is greatly to be desired, and every way to be encouraged, that the largest possible number should aspire to sing and shine as enlighteners and monitors of their fellow-beings. Brother in the tow frock and ragged unthinkables! have you an idea burning in your brain that seems to you fitted to cure even the lightest of human maladies? Out with it, I pray you, in mercy to a benighted, heart sick, and blindly suffering race! Sister in linsey-woolsey, and wearing a red cotton handkerchief by way of a diadem, have you aught to say, that, if uttered, would cheer and bless the weary steps whereby we are all measuring off the little span which divides us from the grave? For sweet Charity's sake, do not withhold it, but let your light shine, even though the darkness be sure *not* to comprehend it—a by no means novel nor uncommon case. Heed not the croaker's warning that the world overflows with books and authors—so it did in Solomon's time; yet how many very good ones, that mankind could hardly spare, have been written since! Truly, the universe is full of light, and has been these thousands of years; yet, for all that, we could not dispense with the sunshine of to-morrow, whether as a realization or as an assuring prediction. Never believe those who tell you that our race are surfeited with teachers, that their present needs are material only, not spiritual, and that your humble lay will be drowned by the crashing volume of the world's great choral harmonies; for if you have something to say, and do really *say* it, never doubt that it will find or make its way to the eyes and hearts of those fitted to appreciate and enjoy it.

"But the real perplexity, the one great source of disappointment and mortification in the premises, is this—of the legions who aspire to teach and sing, only a very small proportion do so from any hearty, intrinsic essential love of the work, while the great multitude seek primarily and mainly their own glory or aggrandizement rather than the good of their kind. They aspire to be teachers, not because the world needs to be taught, but because they must somehow be fed. Minim's 'lays' are inspired by his laziness, and not by any of the Muses, who would be tortured by his invocations if they paid any sort of heed to his twanging. Crotchet's treatise on Hydraulics and Dynamics was impelled by the vacuum in his own stomach rather than by any painful sense of deficiency or error in popular conceptions of natural science. Van Roamer's 'Travels' were constrained by the stern alternative of quitting his native soil or cultivating it; he is enabled to tell us how the Camanches grow corn, or the Mohaves harvest beans, through his own invincible repugnance to assisting in either process at home. And thus the domain of letters is continually infested, is wellnigh overrun, by a swarm of adventurers who are only intellectual in their pursuits and tendencies because they dread being, and so have not fitted themselves to be, material—as Talleyrand accounted all men military who were not civil. Hence the patient earth groans beneath the weight of books written from as grovelling a motive as ever sent a truant whimpering to school, and the moon and stars are persecuted with flatulent apostrophes and impertinent staring by bards whose main incitement to thus tormenting the night is a constitutional abhorrence of getting up and swinging an axe in the morning."

"It is high time that the current cant affirming the misfortunes of authorship, 'calamities of genius,' the miserable recompense of intellectual effort, etc., were scouted from the earth. Its groundwork is a total misconception of the relations of things intellectual to things physical, of Mind to Matter, Time to Eternity. Milton, they say, sold 'Paradise Lost' for ten pounds to its original publisher, Mr. Simmons. Begging your pardon, gentlemen, he did no such thing; if he had done, the mighty epic would have henceforth been *Simmons'* 'Paradise Lost,' not Milton's. No such poem was ever written for pounds, few or many, nor ever can be. The author sold only the privilege of multiplying the copies for the few years wherein his right of property in his work was protected by law; but the poem was still Milton's, and so must remain while time shall endure. Trade and Law are mighty in their several spheres; but both together are powerless to vest the proper ownership of 'Paradise Lost' in anybody else than John Milton."

The volume before us is very handsomely gotten up, the typography is excellent, and it is illustrated with a fine steel portrait of Mrs. Greeley, a *fac simile* of a letter written by him to the publishers, which gives an excellent idea of his peculiarly unintelligible chirography, a number of wood-cuts of Mr. Greeley's various homes, and a portrait of Margaret Fuller.

—From G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received "Smoking and Drinking," by James Parton. Published by Ticknor & Fields. The three essays, entitled "Does it pay to smoke;" "Will the coming man drink wine?" and "Inebriate Asylums, and a visit to one," originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past year, and they have been extensively copied, either in whole or in part, in most of the newspapers of the country. It is the great fault with most reformers, and particularly with most moral reformers, that they allow their enthusiasm to run away with their judgment; they make no allowances for the weaknesses and infirmities of human nature, and the consequence is that they repel rather than attract those whom they desire to convert. Mr. Parton is a reformer gifted with common sense, and his papers on the subjects of smoking and drinking will be read with respect and attention even if they make no converts. We have no hesitation in saying that the essay entitled "Will the coming man drink wine?" and "Inebriate Asylums, and a visit to one," are the best temperance tracts we have ever seen; and as such we recommend them to those who are particularly interested in rescuing drunkards and in persuading the young men of their acquaintance to shun the vice of intemperance.

—James S. Claxton, No. 1214 Chesnut street, sends us "The Experiences of Tom and Sarah Neal" and "How to Conquer," two nicely illustrated and attractive juvenile stories. The books for young people published by Mr. Claxton are always characterized by a healthy religious and moral tone, which renders them eminently suitable for the libraries of Sunday Schools as well as for family reading.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Great Mass Meeting—Letter From Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The greatest mass meeting ever held in New York took place this evening, in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Union Square. Every ward was largely represented, and banners and transparencies were numerous. Several bands accompanied the procession. The scene in Union Square was very fine.

The Temple of Liberty was illuminated with strings of lights stretched to Tammany Hall. The main stand, facing Broadway, was the centre of attraction outside of Tammany Hall. The crowd stretched completely down Broadway to Eleventh street. The spacious thoroughfare was well filled.

The meeting at Tammany Hall was held in the spacious room in which the deliberations of the Democratic Convention were conducted. General Baldy Smith presided; and, speaking as the representative of hundreds of soldiers who had risked their lives in the war, he declared it to be his opinion that the results of the war would be lost unless there was an entire change in the policy of the government.

Hon. Sanford E. Church was the next speaker, and argued that the centralization policy of the Radicals, unless checked, would result in depriving the larger States, such as New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, of preponderance in the affairs of the government that properly belonged to them, in consideration of their numbers, resources and the amount contributed by them to the support of the government.

An eloquent address was also delivered by Hon. A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney.

The following letter from General McClellan was read. His emphatic indorsement of the Democratic candidates being received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1868.—To Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman, &c.—My Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting of Monday next. I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private citizen did not engagements of a domestic nature render imperative my long absence from the city upon the day in question. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the Democratic cause, and my ardent wishes for the success of those Constitutional principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North.

Separated as I thus am from the distinguished soldier who has been chosen as the leader of our opponents, I know that you will agree with me in the highest respect for the services he has rendered our country, but it is my conviction that the measures of the party which has placed him in nomination are but continuations of strife, and can never restore peace and constitutional supremacy, and thereby complete the work he and other brave soldiers so ably commenced. The war was only the first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long engaged.

The work of the soldier is, I trust, forever ended, and it remains for the people to fulfil the great objects for which they or they sons and brothers were called to the field. "A restored Union of States and hearts, an invigorated Constitution to be firmly and faithfully supported, the maintenance of the national credit inviolate, a re-establishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and, thus, true harmony and a lasting peace."

These are the objects for which every citizen should now strive, and believing these to rest on the success of the Democratic cause by the election of the eminent statesman selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen. With the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the committee, and any other friends for whom you act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me, I am most truly yours,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Letters were received from Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon. F. P. Blair. Speeches were also made by Mayor Hoffman, Hon. H. C. Humphrey, A. J. Rogers, Green Clay Smith, Isaiah Rynders, John Mullaly, Captain McClellan, Colonel Davis and others. The meeting was still in progress, and the procession yet marching through the streets, at midnight.

LOUISIANA.

Another Horrible Massacre of Unionists.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry, has been the scene of a horrible massacre of Unionists. According to the *Bulletin*, a violent Rebel paper, there were one hundred negroes killed and fifty wounded, and of the Democrats, so-called, none killed, and but four wounded. The St. Landry *Progress*, a Union paper, has been totally destroyed, and the French editor is supposed to be murdered.

This evening's *Republican* publishes a letter from an eye witness, who states that last Monday three of the Seymour Knights went to the residence of and severely whipped Mr. Bentley, editor of the *Progress*, and a prominent leader of the Republican party. Cause, alleged publication of an article to which they objected. News of the whipping of Bentley rapidly spread, and the colored people commenced assembling, armed, but were prevailed on by Bentley and others to return to their homes and keep quiet. The Rebels then sent out armed patrols to the various plantations to disarm every Unionist, which they did, according to their own showing, killing one hundred and wounding fifty. Armed patrols of so-called Democrats still hold possession of the country.

This evening's *Times* publishes an account of an outrage at Shreveport, resulting in the killing of three Democrats and fifteen Republicans. There is every indication that between now and election day there will be a wholesale slaughter of Unionists throughout the State.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—An immense mass meeting took place this evening in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street and Union squares. The Democratic torchlight procession now in progress is estimated to contain over 90,000 persons. After a junction had been effected with the delegations from adjoining counties, the length of the procession exceeded ten miles.

The main stand facing Broadway was the centre of attraction outside of Tammany Hall, though there were six other stands at which speeches were made to the immense throng, which was roughly estimated at half a million men, women and children. The meeting at Tammany Hall was held in the spacious room in which the deliberations of the Democratic Convention were conducted. General Baldy Smith presided, and made a speech on taking the chair.

Hon. Sanford E. Church was the next speaker, and an address was also delivered by Hon. A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney. A letter was read from General McClellan, in which he declines to preside over the meeting for the reason that he has resolved to "abstain from further participation in political life," but states that he would gladly be present as a private citizen, were it not that other engagements prevent. He gives assurances of his sympathy with the purposes of the Democratic party, and briefly refers to some of the issues at stake.

Letters were received from Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon. F. P. Blair. Speeches were also made by Mayor Hoffman, Hon. H. C. Murphy, A. J. Rogers, Green Clay Smith, Isaiah Reynolds, John Mullaly, Capt. McClellan, Colonel Davis and others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The jury in the case of James Hamilton, supposed to have been poisoned by the mistake of a druggist, rendered a verdict exonerating the latter from any blame.

The steam frigate Contoocook, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks closed steady. New York Central, 129½; Erie, 48¾; Reading, 95½; Michigan Southern, 81⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 89; do preferred, 89½. Gold, 140. Exchange, 8¾. Money is easier at 6@7 per cent. on call.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Oct. 3.—Town elections took place to-day throughout the State. Hartford gives 750 Democratic majority, a gain of 400 over last fall, and 100 over last spring. New Haven gives 919 Democratic majority, being more than last fall, though less than last spring. In New London the Republicans have elected the town clerk by 35 majority, and two other officers. The Democrats carried the rest of the ticket by 15 majority.

HARTFORD, Oct. 5.—New Haven has elected the Democratic ticket by 917 majority, against 2253 last spring, Democratic loss of 1336. The loss will offset all the Democratic gains made thus far, and leave a large margin. The towns thus far heard from show considerable Republican gains. Middletown, which went largely Democratic last year, elects a portion of the Republican ticket this year. Meriden and other towns show large Republican gains.

WATERBURY, Oct. 5.—The Democratic ticket for town officers was elected to-day by a majority of 250, a Republican gain of 70 over last year.

NORWICH, Oct. 5.—Returns from towns in the Third Congressional District show Republican gains. Norwich gives 450 Republican majority, a gain of 210 over the last town election and 150 over the election last spring. The Democratic majority in New London is reduced and part of the Republican ticket elected.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—G. W. McCranie, editor of the Ouachita Telegraph, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District, which completes the ticket.

The accounts which have been received of trouble between whites and negroes in St. Landry's parish, on the 27th and 28th, are greatly conflicting as to the extent of the trouble and the number of casualties. On the 19th ultimo a conference was held between the leaders of both parties, which resulted in an agreement satisfactory to both. On the 27th, however, a personal difficulty occurred between two white men, one a prominent radical politician, which led to a collision between a squad of negroes and a suad of white men.

It is reported that one white man was killed and four wounded, and two negroes killed. Number of negroes wounded not stated. The local authorities ordered the disarming of the negroes, which was done and order restored.

Political.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 5.—An immense Republican mass meeting was held in Centre Square to-night.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The Democrats held an immense mass meeting here to-day. Among the distinguished speakers present were Hon. George P. Pendleton and Heister Clymer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax spoke here to-night in the Rink to an audience of fully 5000. The Rink was densely packed, and a large number were unable to gain admittance.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—The storm has abated this morning. Some little damage was done by water in the city. The captain of the steamer America reports very heavy weather, but no marine disasters are reported so far. Many sailing vessels are due, and the steamships that cleared on Saturday remained inside the bar until Sunday morning. It looks fair for fine weather to-morrow.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.—The Register, in its leader this morning, takes strong ground in favor of the immediate annexation of Cuba, in view of the success of the Spanish revolution. It says, "The government should take immediate steps to secure the prize at once."

From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has promised to visit and address the people of this State. He is expected about the end of this week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Mrs. Mowatt's Husband.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

William F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Stone, in this city, on Friday night, of disease of the heart. He had just reached here on his return from Europe.

Indian Affairs.

Colonel Wynkoop, Agent for the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, has arrived from Fort Larned. He represents that the Indians within his agency have fled south of the Arkansas river, and that General Sully was pursuing them, and had, up to the time the Colonel left that Fort, been skirmishing with them for three weeks. The Indians are in a very destitute condition. The Arrapahoes have about 800 and the Cheyennes upward of 1000 fighting men.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has addressed a circular letter to the superintendents and agents, instructing them to solicit and procure specimens of Indian costumes, weapons of war, and other articles of Indian use, with all proper information respecting the same as may give interest and add value to the collection proposed to represent the Indian character and history in the Cabinet of Natural History which has been opened in the General Land Office for the collection and preservation of the system of scientific memorials from different parts of the country, but representing especially the geological and mineralogical character of the said States.

Financial.

The public debt statement will probably be published to-morrow afternoon, and may be accompanied by an explanation of some of the changes in prominent items. The statement will show a much less increase of the debt over that of August than has heretofore been supposed.

Public Lands.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has issued a circular of instructions with reference to the act of Congress of March, 1866, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon public lands, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June last. The circular provides that when town sites are upon unsurveyed land, it will be necessary, after the extension thereto of public survey, to close those lines upon the exterior limits of town sites, and quotes from the law the particular stipulations upon the subject.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The new deep sea submarine telegraph, direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid states that Olizaga, named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined a position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—Gen. Prim is at Barcelona. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the Provisional Junta, and has been succeeded by Aguirre. Serrano has been appointed general-in-chief.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Considerable damage was done along the lake and in the rear part of the city, the extent of which cannot yet be ascertained. The storm abated on Sunday night, and the water is slowly receding from the submerged districts. All of the overdue steamers for whose safety fears were entertained yesterday are safe, and no marine disasters are reported as yet or loss of life by the deluge.

Corner-stone Laying.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—The corner-stone of the new State-house was laid to-day, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large number of visitors from all parts of the State.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

tuths

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
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PLATED-WARE, ETC.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tsthrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported

WATCHES,

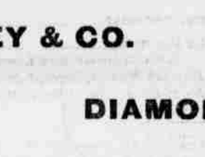
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

2 6rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

SALT FISH COMPANY.



DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE

ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.

Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.

Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.

Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

9 18 tuthsim

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA

COCOANUT COMPANY,

TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE

Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,

MANUFACTURERS

PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. [9 15 tuthsim

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TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

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Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES,
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	54,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,800	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
3,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400	par. Market value, Cost, $1089,879 20,	$1,102,802 50
	Real Estate	36,000 0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $9,76 00; estimated value	5,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103 (37 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	183,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William G. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade, J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel, A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$33,693 23
INCOME FOR 1868	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 4 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr. Lewis C. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 9 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM RUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 27

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:—

100 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine wide ruled.
150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.
75 reams Fancy Note Paper.
80 reams Foolscap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams Legal Cap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams Journal Paper, white heavy, extra superfine, 14x17 inches, ruled to pattern.
200 reams soft Manilla Paper.
1000 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream.
800 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
200 reams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per ream.
400 packages Blotting Paper, 12 sheets to a package.
50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¼x3½ inches.
50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¼x3½ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3½ inches.
50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9½x4½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10½x4½ inches.
35,000 fancy Note Envelopes.
1½ gross Congress Tie Envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7¼x3¼ inches.
20,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3½ inches.
1,500,000 buff Envelopes, not adhesive, 6¼x3½ inches.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 404.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 303.
25 gross Perry's small 3-pointed Pens.
50 gross Mark Levy's Commercial Pens.
2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.
8 dozen Gold Pens, various kinds.
1 gross 4-inch flat Inkstands.
1 gross Inkstands, assorted styles.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, half pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, pints.
3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, quarts.
3 dozen Carmine Ink.
2 dozen Genuine French Copping Ink, quarts.
2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, pints.
6 dozen Jet Black Ink, quarts, pints, and ½ pints.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 3.
10 gross Penholders, various kinds.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, short, propelling.
10 dozen Rubber Pencils, long, propelling.
3 dozen Rubber Propelling Pencils, gold mounted.
15 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2, hexagon and round.
10 dozen American Lead Pencil Company's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
10 dozen Diaries for 1869.
6 dozen Autograph Books.
25 dozen best White Mucilage, flat, 8-ounce bottles.
1 dozen fine Portfolios.
12 dozen Lawyer's Taste, silk.
20 dozen Paper Folders.
100 spools Pink Tape.
20 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities, Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Crook's, and best American manufacture.
12 dozen Scissors, 3½ to 6 inch.
6 dozen Sponge Cups.
8 dozen Paper Weights.
6 dozen Ready Reference Files.
12 dozen Erasing Knives.
18 dozen Portemonnaies, various kinds.
10 dozen Rulers.
30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol Board, in boxes.
75 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
20 pounds Arnold's Gum.
100 skins Parchment, 16x22 inches.
3000 pounds Thick, Soft, and Hard Twine.
18 dozen Memorandum, Manuscript, and other Blank Books.
6 dozen Pen Racks.

The adhesive envelopes must be extra well gummed, with pure white gum, or they will not be received; and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in. All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes containing not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes to contain not over 500 each, and to be strongly made.

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to the sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $1000 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1868.

Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1868.

The magnificent magneto-electric light used on board the New York and Havre mail steamship, the St. Laurent, is the theme of many tongues. It casts shadows stronger than those of the most vivid moonlight. It shines through the densest fogs as though they were only lamps to hold it. It can be seen fifty miles off, and is as continuous as any other means of illumination yet obtained. Experiments have been made with it night after night on board the St. Laurent, and the shores of sober old Jersey and the piers of this wicked, satirical, lavish, stony-hearted old Gotham started forth with stereoscopic distinctness, as though under the influence of subdued sunlight. The cost of manufacturing the electro-magnetic batteries has been proved to be comparatively cheap. Before long this new illuminator will be everywhere used, alike on sea and land. Science will soon learn how to graduate its brilliancy, so as to make it applicable to all the illuminating purposes of life. By-the-by, a new mode of street-lamplighting has been introduced here. The lamp-lighter and his ladder will soon belong to the things of the past. The lamp-lighter's day, or rather night, is over; his "grim" is "doused," and, as a nocturnal illuminator, he is all but extinguished. The new process has as yet mainly been employed around Madison Square. Instead of carrying a ladder, the model lamp-lighter of the nineteenth century bears a torch-tube, which he applies to a brass arm fastened on to the gas jet. The same amount of street lamp-lighting can thus be effected in about one-sixth of the time formerly required.

If gossip speaks the truth, which she sometimes does, to see what it feels like, we shall soon have the Velocipede among us, as lately improved by the Parisians. I am rather of the opinion, though, that those who favor the Velocipede have never either been to Paris or read much about it, or they would not so hastily conclude that what is a success among velocipedists of leisure, along the broad boulevards of the French capital, would be equally a success along the Broadways and Wall streets of New York. Still, if we *are* to have the Velocipede, why not have the still later, in fact the very latest, Paris invention, the "Locomobile," at once? This is a small velocipede, for the accommodation of one, with four wheels and a cover, and worked by steam. The "Locomobile" will probably come into general use in New York by the time the underground railroad is completed. I should say not before then.

A fierce and funny scene occurred on Friday morning between Mrs. Elvira N. Spinola, wife of General Frank B. Spinola, and a female named Mary Gill, residing in West Sixteenth street, at Stewart's famous dry goods store. The story goes that as Mrs. Spinola was ascending one of the stairways, Mrs. or Miss Gill pointed toward her, and, turning to a companion, made some exasperating comments, *sotto voce*, but loud enough to be overheard, respecting that lady's conjugal relations. This was not to be endured, and accordingly Mrs. Spinola brought her parasol into active play about the head and shoulders of the insulter. The detective who is always on hand at that establishment, interfered, with pacific motives, but Mary Gill insisted on the arrest of Mrs. Spinola, who was accordingly taken before Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and compelled to find $300 bail on the charge of assault and battery. Meanwhile the consternation of the buyers and sellers at Stewart's remains unparalleled in the commercial history of that establishment.

Max Strakosch is already placarding the favorite appearance of Clara Louise, "the attractive and gifted young lady"—(I wonder he didn't say "young *person*," and have done with it.) Among the new *opera bouffes* that Mr. Bateman announces are *Les Bergers, Les Georgiennes, Fleur de The*, together with the *operas comiques, Les Dragons de Villas, La Circassienne, Le Val d'Andorre*, etc. *Black Crookism* is over; *Opera-bouffeism* is in its zenith. What next? In spite of the *prestige* of descent boasted by Mrs. Scott Siddons, in spite of the sweet and melancholy and lady-like features of that fair descendant, public readings appear to be "on the fence" at present, society not having yet determined whether they are to be the thing this winter. Yet, if she be anything of a *tragedienne*, she ought to succeed upon the New York stage, for we have no good native *tragedienne* with us at present.

ALI BABA.

GRANT.

Admiral Foote's Estimate of the General's Services.

The following paragraph from the pen of Admiral Andrew H. Foote was written by him just after the capture of Fort Donelson. Foote himself had so strong a love of public honor and applause, when it came to him in the way of duty, that it was a serious matter of conscience with him not to accept it for himself when it justly belonged to another. It was on this account that he wrote these lines and gave them to a newspaper correspondent, with whom he was on friendly terms, requesting him to incorporate them in his letter giving account of the capture. They were printed in one of the most influential of the Western newspapers; but it never was publicly known that Foote wrote them:—

"There has not been as much credit awarded to the commander-in-chief of this army, General U. S. Grant, as is justly his due, that officer having displayed wonderful skill, bravery, and heroism in directing and consummating the glorious victory at Fort Donelson. Nor is it just to diminish General Grant's laurels to crown other brows on the Potomac. I have actually seen one paper which speaks of General McClellan's controlling and guiding this fight by telegraph, sitting in his snug office at headquarters in Washington, and ordering the movements of brigades and divisions on the Combe land. The nearest telegraph station to this field is 125 miles away, on the Ohio, and several McClellans, and one highest officer in the War Department, had to wait and wait for news like the rest of the public. Let General Grant enjoy the well-earned fame that is his and his officers'. He availed himself, in a moment, of every advantage to reinforce and strengthen the weak points of the line, which only the keen eye and clear judgment of a thorough soldier could appreciate in the deadly strife of contending hosts. To him, then, as the brave and skilful General, let there be awarded, as is due his rank, the first honor in this glorious victory, which has done more than all preceding it in giving the death-blow to this most wicked Rebellion. And to the officers and men, who so nobly and effectually aided General Grant, be awarded, as is their due, a just proportion of credit in this great success over a wicked and unholy Rebellion."

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Registration Riots in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Oct. 2 recounts the following:—

Yesterday we received intelligence of terrific scenes consequent upon the preaching and practice of Democratic ideas as promulgated by Gen. Blair, enforced by St. Louis Democratic papers and sympathized in by unrepentant rebels everywhere. Deeds of blood, which they have counseled, have been inaugurated in many localities and one of them was detailed to us by responsible parties. It is well known that Audrian county has been the scene of bitter animosity towards Republicans for months past, and the opening of registration offices was the signal for the most daring of tyranny on the part of the Democracy, who by force and violence compelled the officers to violate their oaths and do the bidding of a lawless mob. The result was that registration was suspended for awhile, but reopened on Monday in one of the precincts. On Wednesday the Board repaired to Martinsburg, and as it was about to commence its work, one Fletcher handed an anonymous letter to a young man named Reedy, summoning him to leave the place in fifteen minutes, he being suspected of having given information to the registrars. The insolence of the man Fletcher, and his threatening language to the officers, called for an order for his arrest, when he sprang for the door, waving a pistol over his head, and shouting to the crowd without to come on and maintain their rights. James Galloway, one of the registrars, immediately drew his pistol for self-defence, when a ruffian rushed upon him, presented a pistol at his head, and as he was about to fire, Galloway shot him dead. Instantly Galloway was shot in return, but not seriously wounded, when he turned to his would-be murderer and shot him also. The firing then became general, and forty or fifty shots were fired, Fletcher fleeing, but in the attack was himself shot by a stray bullet and instantly killed. Quiet was restored, but later results we are not informed of. A telegram from the scene was in town for the Governor last evening, but at a late hour it had not been delivered, and its contents we do not know. We forbear any further comments upon the affray until we have fuller particulars, but must express our regret and abhorrence at the lawless and bloody scenes the Democracy of the State seem determined to force upon those who differ from them.

CRIME.

A Remarkable Case in the United States Court.

A trial which developed some singular incidents, has lately closed in the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio. The circumstances are substantially these: In December, 1863, a young banker at Hudson, Michigan, named William W. Treadwell, possessing large capital and a high reputation for integrity and business capacity, borrowed upwards of $60,000 from banks in Cleveland, Cincago, Detriot, Adrian, and Hillsdale, and then absconded, taking his booty in a black satchel. Nothing was heard of him again till February 8, 1864, when he arrived at Mansfield, Ohio, under the assumed name of C. Clemmer. While there Treadwell met an old friend, to whom he showed a large amount of money, some $60,000, and said he intended to return to Hudson and pay his debts. On the evening of the 10th instant Treadwell's wife and her father, named Samuel Hester, of Centreville, Ohio, visited him at Mansfield with a small trunk. As the party were on the way to the depot the next day, Treadwell and his wife were arrested and the trunk seized, but Hester made off with the black satchel. Treadwell was taken to Michigan, tried, convicted, and sentenced to jail. On the last day of the trial his wife secretly gave him $2600, and that same evening he broke jail, in company with a horsethief named Cowell, to whom he disclosed the fact of having a large sum of money. After escaping from jail Cowell murdered his companion in a piece of woods and stole his watch and money. Long afterwards a wood-chooper discovered Treadwell's body, which, by a series of providential circumstances was identified, and the murder traced to Cowell, who was committed in May, 1865, and executed in September following, after confessing his guilt. Samuel Hester, Treadwell's father-in-law, who ran away with the satchel, at Mansfield, returned to his home at Centreville, after various adventures, one of which led to an attempt to arrest him as a thief, but which he resisted with firearms, and finally escaped because the Sheriff, when he saw him, decided that he was not the right man. Soon after a women employed by Mrs. Hester discovered Samuel Hester, Mrs. Treadwell, and Mrs. Hester counting a large amount of money—"a peck measure full," as she testified on the trial. This led to the arrest of Samuel Hester, and the trial which has just closed shows that it was the money fraudulently obtained by Treadwell, and the plaintiff in the case obtained a verdict for $38,500. The case affords another illustration of the saying, "The way of the transgressor is hard." Treadwell was murdered, his murderer executed, and the father-in law, who is supposed to have prompted Treadwell to commit the crime, is in the hands of justice, and compelled to relinquish his ill-gotten wealth.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	280,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
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These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 3, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 4, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct. 5, 2½ P.M	Monday, Oct. 5, Don't go
Tuesday, " 6, 2½ P.M	Tuesday, " 6, 8 A.M
Wed'day, " 7, 3 P.M	Wed'day, " 7, 9 A.M
Thursday, Oct. 8, Don't go	Thursday, " 8, 9 A.M
Friday, " 9, 8 A.M	Friday, " 9, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

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Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

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Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a-t Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. "Heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 2 3 6m JOHN F. OHL.

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CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.

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RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
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Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

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LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 2 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC. On Friday Morning, October 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloth, etc. 10 2 3t

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Sale at No. 35 S. Nineteenth street, SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, FINE CARPETS, &c. On Wednesday Morning, October 7th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 35 S. Nineteenth Street, by catalogue, the superior walnut parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood piano, china and glassware, mattresses, feather beds, cottage chamber furniture, fine Venetian blinds, handsome Brussels and other carpets, etc, etc. Also kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. 10 5 3t

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, On Wednesday Afternoon, October 7 at 4 o'clock, miscellaneous and Dramatic Works, English and American editions, richly bound, and elegantly illustrated, including a number of Pickering and Moxon imprints. 10 3 3t

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SALE OF A CHOICE AND ELEGANT LIBRARY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE, On Friday Afternoon, Oct. 9, at 4 o'clock, comprising many rare works, all splendidly bound and in fine condition. Will be open for examination the day previous to sale. Catalogues now ready. 10 5 5t

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VITI BROTHERS' SPECIAL SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, GLASS WARE, STATUETTES, ETC. ETC., will take place On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, and continue at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

The collection will be arranged for examination on Monday, 5th inst., and will consist in part of elegantly carved alabaster stone vases, of Roman, Grecian, and Etrurian designs; agate bardiglio and Castellina vases and urns, Daccante tazzas tinted Campanas, large Etruscan vases, suitable for halls or parlors; finely fluted columns, suitable for figures or busts, etc, etc.

Also, a fine invoice of Creta Statuettes in colors, received from the best manufacturers in Naples, representing subjects from every-day life—groups of fishermen, shepherds, bandits, single pieces of peasantry of the various provinces of Southern Italy.

Alabaster Statuettes, representing Dance of Venus Group of the Three Graces, Resignation, Canova's Lions, etc. etc.

Large Bronze Figures—Fine ormolu and gilt clocks, gilt groups and figures, etc, etc.

The above collection is especial importation of Messrs. VITI BROTHERS (late Vito Viti & Sons), and upon examination will be found well worthy the attention of lovers of art and *virtu*. 10 3 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale No. 529 Chesnut street, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE AND EXCELLENT FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE PIER AND PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, FINE PLATED WARE, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, 7th instant at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large and very desirable assortment of Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor and library furniture, covered in fine reps and hair cloth; 3 handsome walnut chamber suits; walnut and oak dining-room furniture; 4 large and excellent fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Lillie, and others; fine French plate mirrors; handsome English Brussels, velvet, tapestry, and imperial carpets; chandeliers; fine plated ware; glassware; china; fine feather beds; bedding; hair mattresses; walnut counting-house and office furniture, etc.

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Large invoice of fine Boots and Shoes, from storekeeper declining business. 10 5 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street. LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS. On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, October 7th and 8th,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second-story salesroom), by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, of celebrated American and European artists, neatly framed. Open for exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday. 10 5 2t

Sale No. 2042 Wallace street. ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, EXQUISITE MANTEL CLOCK AND VASES, RICH WILTON CARPETS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, ETC. On Thursday Morning, 8th Instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2042 Wallace street (corner of Twenty-first street), by catalogue, the handsome household furniture, including suit elegant walnut drawing-room furniture, handsome walnut etagere, elegant walnut sideboards and extension dining-table, chamber and sitting-room furniture, rosewood piano forte (very fine toned), exquisite mantel clock and two vases, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, fine china, glass, and plated ware, mattresses, etc. etc. The furniture was made by Henkels.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10 6 2t

Second Sale at the Auction Rooms of EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE, On Friday Morning,

Oct. 8th, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine Triple Silver Plated Ware, including—Tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes, table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; tea and call bells, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.

These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10 6 3t

C. D. McLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 508 MARKET Street. 1 12

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC, ETC. On Thursday Morning,

October 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also a prime and desirable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. 10 8 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS ETC., By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit. On Wednesday Morning,

Oct. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full assortment of new and seasonable goods, for present and future sales. 10 3 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains. Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes. All work warranted. 8 11 3

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 434 RACE Street.

8 31

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AN No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 4 23

DEMOCRACY!

Another Instalment of Naturalized Citizens.

A New Gang of Professional Vouchers at Work.

We present to-day the names of 486 persons of foreign birth who were clothed with the right of citizenship by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court on Monday, the 28th of September. Our reporters were also given for examination yesterday 102 papers dated September 22, all of which proved, on investigation, to have passed thr ough their hands before.

The Professional Vouchers.

The following is a summary of the work of the professional vouchers, as far as developed:—

	Sept. 28.	Previous days.	Total.
James A. Watson	22	31	53
Tim. Donohue	...	43	43
Edward McNulty	...	41	41
Hiram Jacobs	...	38	38
Bernard Mullin	...	37	37
George Palmer	...	37	37
Theodore Snyder	...	33	33
Hugh Brown	1	30	31
Thomas Evans	...	22	22
Ernest Gentner	3	16	19
William Gross	...	19	19
John Hartmann	2	17	19
John H. Little	...	18	18
Thomas Cochrane	9	7	16
Henry Wisham	4	12	16
Charles Rogers	12	...	12
P. F. McPherson	2	9	11
P. H. Delany	2	8	10
Henry Gentner	...	10	10
James Robb	...	10	10
John Green	9	...	9
James A. Costello	4	4	8
A. De Bruen	...	8	8
John Ward	6	2	8
Sol. Pinheiro	...	8	8
George Dickinson	...	6	6
John Little	6	...	6
William Campbell	6	...	6
Michael Hays	6	...	6

From this it will be observed that James A. Watson, already under bail for perjury, is the only one of the professionals figuring extensively from September 14 to September 24 who appears on the 28th to advantage. The old gang evidently exhausted their resources of perjury before the latter date, and were then relieved by another.

The City Executive Committee have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Monday, September 28.

Names.	Vouchers.
A. Reinmiller, 302 Callowhill street.	Charles Ziegler
Roger Cliggett, Courtlandt place.	John Gallagher Courtlandt place
Edward Green,	Charles Rodgers
Gustave Schmitt,	William Nolte
Jacob Else,	William Campbell
Edward Welsh,	N. Cooney
A. Grubb, Bucks co.,	P. Krechbourn, Bucks co.
John O'Callahan,	Michael Flinn
James Higgins,	William R. Baillie
Francis Heislaen,	Andrew Stahl
Fred. Grassmich, 1215 Hope street.	John Kielineker 414 Jefferson
Henry Conwell,	John Little, 127 Lombard
Pat. Maguire,	Michael Kelly
Michael Kelley,	Terence Donnelly
William Dougherty,	James Carroll
Peter Lander,	Richard Haydon
Pat. McCormick,	Charles Rogers
James Blackburn,	do
Charles Gamble,	Isaac Foster
Jacob Keiser,	Alex. Fuss
James Sullivan,	John Cullman
John Kuppler,	David [illegible]
Patrick Kelly,	[illegible]zell
Thomas Faugre	Patrick Malley
Samuel [illegible] [illegible]ner,	Patrick Faugue John Kelly
[illegible] Buttonwood st.,	1432 Buttonwood st.
August Reisch,	Andrew Stahl
Michael Trainer,	Francis Fritz
Timothy Whalen,	Patrick Kennedy
Hugh Gallagher,	John Dougherty
Thomas Rau,	John Hartmann
Philip Monis,	n. Wisham, Broad and Huntingdon
Fred. Gentner,	Fred. Bonnert, 805 N. Fourth street
John Dundon,	P. F. McPherson
John Luecy,	John McCarthy
Henry von Gemunden,	Anton Auer
Andrew Biete, Coopersville,	Thomas D. N. Fi[illegible] Groves, 3507
Daniel Serenson,	Dan[illegible]n street
Joseph Cline,	[illegible]el Connel
Thomas McNelsh,	do
Bernard Conly	Alex. Gunn
Thos. Brad[illegible] street	George Durr,
Ja[illegible], 114 Spruce	William Hunt, 49 Almond street
[illegible]es Howell,	Peter McGuekin
Jas. Davis, 2206 Hamilton street,	Henry Donovan, 200 Spruce street
John McCullough, 813 N. Thirteenth street,	John Little, 127 Lombard street
Thomas Smith,	Charles Rogers
John Roach,	Samuel Hill
Robert Grimes,	Michael Grannon
Michael Dalton,	Alfred Hoff
Philip Hagner,	Peter Hagan
Thomas Quinn,	John Ward
George Biles,	James A. Watson
Frank Schilling,	Ernest Goz
John McGuigan,	John Ward
Samuel Arnold,	Philip Shanz
John Higgins,	John Greer
Michael Daly,	Michael Maloney
Michael Nerginger,	Henry Wisham
Michael Hollahan,	James A. Watson
James Reeves,	do
Gottlob Fahrbach	William McDonough
Thomas McDermott,	John Reaney
John Glancey,	George Colgan
Joseph Swift,	Patrick Fletcher
Richard Coyle,	James Linns
Charles Worster,	Michael Hays
Ed. McCann,	Thomas Cochran
John J. Killey,	Wm. McDevitt
Alex. Holmes,	John McDonald, 324 Otis street.
Miles Maloney, Blockley Almshouse,	A. Kelly, 2502 Market street.
John Darmody,	Thos. Cochran, 730 Catharine street.
Joseph Temple,	Peter Tingley
Michael Hutchinson, 1230 Broad street.	Nathaniel Ashley, 37 Christian street.
Bernard Duffy, Jeffers place.	John McTague, 717 S. Eleventh st.
David Harrison,	Wm. Campbell
George Stern, 1112 N. Second st.	R. Brunswick, 605 N. Second st.
Wm. Holmes,	James Hagan
Eugene Murphy, 5 Elliott's place.	Joseph Doyle, 619 Guilford street.
Charles Dougherty,	Wm. Belshaw
Owen Langston,	Michael Hays
Ed. F. Glockin,	Joseph O'Rourke
John Crowley,	John F. Brant
Gottlieb Brenner, 4 Herstmann place.	William Schmitt, Sixth and Shippen.
Thomas Waldron,	Charles Binsley
Charles Kinsler,	William O'Connell
Hugh Mullen,	Robert O'Neil
James Mullin,	Charles Rogers
John Long,	Henry Gerhart
John Hoerl,	J. Bellen
Wm. Park, 1419 Pink st.	Henry Wahl, 1419 Pink
Maurice Doyle, 4040 Germantown av.	John Smith
John Allmendinger,	Anton Auer
Louis Lotzvie,	William Achenbach
Charles Magee,	John Kelly
James Johnston, 782 Bedford street.	William Edwards, 604 Shippen street.
John Burnell,	Edwin Mooney 115 Arch street
Michael McGuire, 287 Washington av.	John McNulty 821 Dickerson street
George Bauer,	William Campbell
Jacob Rantz,	A. Rosenthal
Conner Foley, 2007 Sansom street.	Stephen Dolen 2016 Sansom street
Hubert Fitzgerald,	John Gartland
Patrick Conway, 4041 Germantown rd.	John Smith
John Dillon,	John Connors 1446 N. Tenth street
Hugh Dury, 123 Alter street.	John Dury
Michael Mahoney,	Michael Hoyt
Henry F. Gunod,	William Campbell
Charles Shorus, Third and Shippen.	Fred. Rothard 426 Monroe street
James Reynolds, 765 Swanson street.	John Weissinger 778 Swanson street
Fred. McGlunsey,	James Hart
James McWilliams,	James A. Watson
George Moltz,	Eligius Heifer
John Cosgrove,	W. G. Boolley
Joseph Keiser,	Chris. Gahn
Dennis Sullivan,	Maurice Murphy
John McElwee,	James A. Watson
Matthew German,	Peter Kreehborrm
James Doyle,	Joan Smith
Thomas Justice,	Louis Lang
Joseph Dwinne,	Patrick Collins
Thomas Flaherty,	John Chapman
Charles Leirny,	Ludwig Lang
Thomas Keating,	Lawrence O'Brien
Simon Walsh,	James A. Watson
Thomas Pierce,	do
Gottlieb Hanselman,	Ludwig Lang
August Fisher,	Christian Scholder
Patrick Mariner,	James Mariner
Peter McGrady,	James Carberry
William Morrissey,	Daniel Connors
Patrick Scanlon, 10 Diligent avenue.	John Sheedy 7 Winters' court
John Nassno, 833 Marriot street.	Francis A. Devitt 752 S. Eighth street
Michael Kelly, 8 Lybrant street.	John White 39 S. Front street
Michael Lynch, 334 Stanley street.	Michael Quinn 426 Monroe street
Conrad Schaffer, 718 Shippen street.	Thomas Whalin 225 German street
Patrick Roach, 2558 Frankford road,	James Carberry Kensington avenue.
William Irwin,	John Ward
Anthony Murray,	do
Bernard Dunn,	Thomas Cochran
Patrick Coleman,	John Osborn
Patrick Deegan,	James McGinnis
Joseph Murphy,	Charles Rogers
Michael Kearnis,	George Cotgan
Martin Doyle,	Thomas Coleman
James McCloskey,	Charles Gamble
Thomas Tobin,	Michael Hays
Joseph Gerbrous,	George Keim
Owen McCallin,	Thomas Cochran
James McGinnis,	John M. Hilt
Murta Graham,	John Smith
Michael McCool,	George Cotgan
Owen Finnegan,	Joseph McGrath
Julius Beck,	Henry Wisham
Patrick McAleer,	Andrew McGuckin
Charles Rogers,	Owen Sullivan
Michael Donohue,	Thomas Cochran
Peter White, 2330 Vine street,	James A. Costello 14 Leeds avenue
Charles Seidel, 1332 Wood street,	S. McLaughlin 408 Marriott street
Francis O'Donnel,	James A. Costello
William Howley, 1219 Cumberland st.,	Charles Rogers 1020 S. Second street
Thomas Daily, 1008 Columbia avenue,	Thomas Welch 1617 Alder street
Anthony Moors, 1420 Reed street,	George Price
Pat. Donohue, 2324 Owen street,	Hugh Haggerty 556 N. Twenty-fourth
Patrick McGowan,	Charles Rogers
Joseph McGrath,	Moses Lacey
Thomas O'Brian,	Michael Quirk
John Mullen,	Charles Rogers
Terrence Donnelly,	C. D. O'Farrell
John Bogan,	Charles Rogers
Michael McVerney,	do
Thomas Malone,	John Osborn
James Burt,	Michael Maloney
James Ross,	Thomas Hamilton
Lawrence Nellis,	Daniel Nellis
William Halberstadt,	Henry Wisham
Dennis Brogan,	George Thompson
Conrad Hanp,	Jacob Gabriel
John Rodgers,	Michael H. Skiffington
John McGrath,	John Green
Philip Geinsel,	Jacob Gabriel
Patrick Campbell,	John Little
Patrick Foley, Cooperville.	J. Mahoney, 1525 Palethorpe street
Hugh Boyle, 10 Packard place.	M. O'Neill 135 Elfreth street
Matthew, Doran, 1304 Prospect street.	Thomas Welch 1617 Alder street
Patrick Miskey, 1050 Summer street.	Cornelius De Groot 1842 Parrish street
Bernard Dowling, 953 N. Front street.	Martin Baldwin 3 Jefferson place
Charles Donohue, 3 Dickinson place,	William Bennett 1816 Warwick street
Edward Cassidy, 1027 Richmond street.	Edward O'Brien 1314 Salmon street
James Duwin, Branchtown.	Patrick H. Delany Armat st., Germantown
Anthony Murphy, 1511 Richmond street.	William Gallot 1513 Richmond street
John Schaus,	John Green
John Nevin,	Michael O'Neil
Jeremiah Cannon,	John Little
Patrick Manley,	John Green
Patrick Rue[illegible]	do
John McFleigh,	George Thompson
John D. Clement,	John Emanuel
Michael Kriess,	George Esher
Michael Kennedy,	James Watson
John McNamara,	do
James Duffy,	P. H. Delaney
John Wenkle,	Peter Krishbaum
Patrick Callum,	Henry Lefferts
Hugh Coskly,	Charles Leity
Thomas Brady,	Charles Rodgers
Silas Rhodes,	James A. Watson
Wm. McDonald,	Pat. Donohue
Thomas Boyle	Hugh Boyle
Patrick P[illegible]	Robert O'Neill
Ed. M[illegible]rady,	William McAvoy
P[illegible]cAvoy,	Thomas McNulty
Patrick Duffy,	William Kelly
Michael Crinigan, 214 N. Fourth street,	John Burns
Cornelius Burns,	William Hoar,
Patrick Lyons, 24th and Locust sts.,	2512 Gray's Ferry road
Patrick McCloskey, 1 Molan place,	John Kelly, 1432 Buttonwood street
Richard Pemrick, 15th and Willow sts.,	Michael Glang
Louis Lawrence,	James E. Wood
Albert Mayer,	George Jost
Frederick Bohnert, 803 N. Fourth st.,	Ernest Gentner
Eugene Coyle,	William Diamond
Francis J. Chrisberger,	Ignatz Gutt
John Born,	William Campbell
Thomas Sweeney.	William Donnelly
Fred. Begger,	Godfrey Garlay
Patrick Mullen,	John McMahon
Sebastian Boehringer,	Jacob Klar
George Carr,	James A. Costello
James Breen,	John Chapman
James Jackson,	do
Patrick Courtney,	Hugh Kinney
Thomas Smith,	John Little
Errich Reinhart,	John Loughlin
William Bubreck,	Peter Krishbaum
Charles Leichner,	John Hartman
Nicholas Hind,	William Campbell
John F. Johnson,	John Johnson
T. A. Taylor, 16 Watts,	John Taylor, 16 Watts st.
T. Foley, 1008 Otsego,	D. E. Wilson, 746 S. 2d st.
Philip Koch,	Joseph Simon
T. Carles, 3228 Lancaster,	Pat. Daly, 19 N. 36th st.
Simon Bacharach, 609 New Market st.	John McKinley
P. Green, 530 Shippen,	John Floyd, 112 Almond
William Kelley,	J. Donlan, 501 Lombard
Henry McAlear, 3 Hampton court.	Ernest Gentner
Patrick Donavan,	Thomas Kelley
Charles F. Klumpp,	John Hoffmann
Dominick McIlvain,	John Greer
Thomas Green,	do
William Kuntzues,	Henry Hite
James Sweeney,	James McGee
Michael Bradley,	John Greer
Charles May,	Gottlieb May
James Fahey,	Martin Fahey
William Whittaker,	Samuel H. Alexander
Joseph H. Bewes,	James A. Watson
Jeremiah Murray,	William Kelly
William Dyer,	Henry Hite
Michael Gessel,	Henry Leffart
James Fitzpatrick,	Patrick Dwyer
Patrick McDermott,	John McMahon
Peter Kearn,	Peter McGucken
Jacob Maerky,	James A. Watson
John Fitzpatrick,	Francis Neenan
Joseph Weyand,	Charles Keefer
A. Martinez y Ponce de Leon, 835 Arch street,	Henry Starr
Thomas Murphy, 1022 Mullin street,	Hugh Collins 741 Carpenter
Joseph Cuneo, 833 Marriott street,	Francis A. Davitt 752 S. Eighth street
Michael Deegan, 116 N. Second street,	James Robinson 144 Race street
Conrad Nau,	David Raeler
1515 Montgomery av.	108 Huntingdon street
John Mitchell,	Charles McGowan
944 Alder street,	909 N. Thirteenth st.
William G. Schoetter, 467 N. Ninth street,	Charles Beck 531 Julia street
John Medhust, 131 Chesnut place,	A. J. Kite 132 N. Fortieth street
Joseph Ryan, 424 German street,	Henry Conaley 424 German street
Dennis McBreerty,	William Edwards
George Taylor, 1829 Rhoads street.	Benjamin Carver 1805 Parrish street
T. McGuire,	Owen Sullivan
James Kelley,	William G. Casner
Charles Nelson,	Jacob Ziegler
Michael Kelly,	William G. Casner
James Fury,	Francis Haggerty
George Clarke,	William Bradley
John N. Meixner,	Joseph Bausch
Patrick McCarney,	John Gartland
Bernard Boyle,	Thomas Cochrane
Charles Gallagher,	John Ward
Daniel Keefe,	B. Ohry
Patrick Enright,	Peter Flanagan
Matthias Trumpeter,	James Conner
Timothy Haw,	William Fitzpatrick
Patrick Flanagan,	Peter Flanagan
Thomas Murtagh,	James A. Watson
Thomas Boyle,	Richard Haydon
John Howlet,	John McNamee
Jacob Fisher,	Peter Krishbaum
Ed. Curry,	Charles Rogers
John Dolan,	Samuel Dougherty
William Higgins,	Michael Glony
Patrick Dwyer,	John McNamee
Christ. John,	James A. Watson
John McBride,	John Howan
Philip McQuillian,	Thomas Cochrane
Edw. McKinney,	— Hilt
Bartholo'w Halloran,	Michael Lynch
John Cronan,	James A. Watson
Henry Wahl, 1419 Pink street.	J. G. Dickel 1346 Howard street
John Thompson,	James K. Thompson
Christian Hahn, 1102 Edline street.	Jacob Hahn 225 Lodge street
Henry Nixon,	Andrew Drysdale
Thomas Dagney,	Patrick Ragan
Ludwig Marx,	Louis Neff
Patrick Carlin, 1320 Main street.	John Dougherty 1349 Germantow n rd
Patrick H. Erbert,	P. Mc Quaid
Jacob Meinzer, 1423 Germantown rd.	George Thompson 452 Girard avenue
Conrad Hungriger, Bucks county.	Christian Spit Front and Coates sts
James Donahue,	Bernard Coyle
John McAvoy,	Henry D. Leffert
John Dwyer,	James A. Costello
George Eck,	George Yost
Thomas Doyle,	James Devine
J. J. Dedeyn,	Charles L. Maire
Henry Lane,	Alexander Kennedy
Henry Schafer,	August Klemm
Thomas Mullen,	John Chapman
Maurice Joyce,	James A. Watson
George Genane,	do
John O'Brien,	do
John McHenry,	do
Edward Butcher,	do
Michael Gaffney,	William Delaney
Thomas Hamilton,	William Shields
Ed. Murphy,	Samuel L. Sayder
Hugh McCafarty, 111 Fisher,	Peter Mathias
Philip Tobin,	Michael Hays
Michael Parkinson,	James Quinn
Peter Hanson,	C. H. Taylor
Patrick Boice,	Richard Haydon
John Rohan, 633 Lancaster av,	Charles Fallon, 201 S. Fifth street,
Dennis O'Leary, 233 Monroe street,	Dennis Cummings, 617 Guilford street,
H. Harsch,	Andrew Bleke
William Jagger,	Matthew McCoy
Christian Gerlack	Godfrey Gerlach
Patrick Lynch,	Patrick Gannon
Pierce Crotly,	John Ahern
John Boyce,	Richard Haydon
Joseph Gerlard,	Michael Mulherra
Nur, Adicks, 428 S. Front street.	John Hollands 34 Shippen street.
James McCann, 65 Sycamore street.	John Loughran Broad and Locust sts.
Peter Coyle, 2212 Race street.	Charles O'Reilley, 2212 Race street.
Patrick Fletcher,	George Price
John Lee, 1607 American street.	James McGuckin
Michael O'Donald,	1408 Cadwalader st.
James Collins, [illegible] Jefferson street.	Charles O'Donald Robert Atkinson
E. Soiza, 409 Lombard.	1519 Cadwalader st.
Michael Kel[illegible], Lower Merion.	Hugh Brown, 306 S. Front
John Rensman, 733 S. Fourth street.	Thomas Kelly George Price
James Gallagher, 2028 Murray street.	Barney Deany 2027 Murray street.
John O'Neill,	Charles Neils
Aug. Schwartzkopf,	Peter Krichborn
William Kelly,	Robert Work, 1233 Shippen street
Patrick Cloffy,	William Belshaw
Henry Wolf, 1713 S. Fifth,	Frederick Rohard 426 Monroe street
James Corcoran, 780 S. Front street.	Cornelius Haggerty 513 S. Front street
Thomas McKenna,	Michael Hays
John Green,	do
Joseph Jennings,	William Belshaw
Daniel Hickey,	Thomas Waldron
Christian Binder,	John Dannemann
John Wernersbach, [illegible]mann,	Frank Flagg Henry Ohse
William [illegible],	Pat. F. McPherson
John Donovan,	William Belshaw
Bernard Curley,	James Mullin
James Finney,	James Hagan
Jacob Becker, 117 South street.	513 S. Front street.
Owen Taggert,	Ed. Thompson
James McGee,	James Wilson
William Mayer,	Henry Stuhl
James Regan,	Charles Rogers
James Toon,	William Frost
Patrick McGary,	George Hynes
Patrick Conner,	James Connor
James O. Shae,	James A. Watson
Elias Reimers,	Charles Eckerle
Charles Kelly,	John Greer
Arthur Campbell,	Edward Thompson
Michael Burk,	John Greer
John Wolff,	Christian Knapp
August Kienousky,	J. Landshutz
Samuel Wilson,	Thomas Cochran
John Reeves,	James A. Wilson
Michael Early,	John Greer
John Sullivan,	John N. Fort, 38 Shippen street
Gottlieb Lentz, 919 Third street,	S. A. Stein, 730 S. Front street
Bernard Smith, Low[illegible] Merion	Thomas Kelly
George Ground, 1134 Girard avenue,	Albert W. Fletcher, 731 S. Ninth street
James McLoughlin, 427 Marriott street,	Charles Gallagher, 427 Marriott street
Thomas Delaney, 1510 N. Front street,	James McGuckin, 1408 Cadwalader
Peter Hoffmand, 1214 Otter street,	J. Hoffman, 415 Moyer street
Charles Robinson, 606 Swanson street,	Thos. Roach, 606 Swanson street
Solomon Levin, 1642 Barker street,	John Ward, 1018 Filbert street
Francis Clark, 1030 Ninth street,	S. William Finneran, 1030 S. Ninth street
John Luhn, 12 Lelin st.	David Realer
August Schmitz, 306 St. John street.	Alfred Wahtman 239 Vine street
Philip Mingo, 706 S. Front street,	Jacob Zeigler 706 S. Front street
Thomas Mullan, 1032 S. Ninth street,	Owen Sullivan 1032 S. Ninth street
Edward Starrs, 361 S. Twenty-fourth.	Ezra Conklin 840 Jagar street
Henry McGrath, 214 Market street.	George Price
George Reeder, 829 Green street.	James R. Apple 608 N. Third street
Henry Price, 27 Palmer street.	Thomas Cochran 730 Catharine street
Jeremiah Crowley, 917 Suffolk street.	Owen Sullivan 1032 S. Ninth street
Leonard Hasher,	Charles F. McGuire
Joseph Fry, 638 Shippen street.	John Drury 425 German street
Peter McGrory, 1637 Carlton street.	John Patten 2036 Jones street
William Flinn, 763 S. Front street.	Myles Burke 765 S. Front street
James Coyle, 1332 Charlotte street.	John Dougnerty 1347 Germantown av
Francis Herringe, 812 Rachel street.	Fred. Wandsleben 149 Brown street
Ed. McLaughlin, 150 N. Water street.	Ed. Morney 122 Arch street
Patrick Deary, 1204 Callowhill st.	John Little 127 Lombard street
James Delaney, 538 Shippen street.	John Knox 4 Lincoln avenue
Patrick Casy, 221 Washington av.	Revel Taylor 1011 S. Front street
Christian Geisler, 1322 Howard street.	John G. Dickel 1346 Howard street
John J. O'Brian,	John S. Donahue
Wm E. Hemmings, 1132 Cuthbert street.	Elias Swann 1132 Cuthbert street
Patrick Reilly,	James Ward
Martin Connelly,	Daniel Donavan
William Spaiel, 1513 Race street.	Robert Hirsch 116 Callowhill street
Charles O'Reilly,	Richard Haydon
Fred. Malech,	John G. Dickel
Ferginant Siepert,	John G. Nagel
Ed. McBride, 25th and Jare sts.	Neal Murray, 24th and Sp. Garden
John Lefler, 1621 Germantown av.	Jacob Freyling, 1621 Germantown av.
Gottlieb Sonenwald,	Jacob Stein, 518 Vine street
Donert Heil,	William Myers
John Hilier,	Jacob Scheerer
John Doherty, 107 Callowhill st.	Hugh Gallagher, 107 Callowhill street
James Powell, 1541 Montgomery av.	John Martin, Frank. rd. & Colum. av.
William Nichols,	William Thomas
Daniel Dermody,	Michael Hays
William Thompson, 221 William st.	James R. Thompson, 1520 S. Seventh st.
James Johnson,	John F. Gartland
Henry Walker,	John G. Dickel
Andrew Straub,	George Thompson, 452 Girard avenue
John Rumouler,	John Schick
Xavier Dollweir,	George Post
Conrad Waidvogel,	John Metzgar
James Dougherty, 1349 a Germantown Road	John Dougherty, 1349 Germantown road
John Druding, 610 Washington avenue,	Frank Duffy, 610 Hallowell street
John G. Krauth,	Louis Neff
John Freling,	John McSorley
Samuel Haston,	John Keenan
Thomas Morley, Eighth and Shippen	Philip Dougherty, 724 South Eighth
Jeremiah Reilly, 428 South Front,	John Hallowell, 34 Shippen
Isaac Holland,	David Mayer
Peter M. Barbett, 2306 Pelethorp street,	John Remer, 1859 N. Front
Thomas Kench, 2225 Biddle street,	Michael Welch, 123 Cafe street
Hugh Logan,	John Ward
Francis McNabb, 15th & Spring Garden.	Isaac I. Lawlor, 26 S. Twelfth
John P. Finley, 165 N. Water.	George W. Lawrence, 1137 H[illegible]
Peter Tracy, Montgomery co.	Ernest Hanover 8[illegible]t Gentner,
Patrick McCauley, 1534 Cabot street.	[illegible]03 N. Fourth John Patten,
John Mallery, 24th and Callowhill.	1624 Thompson Henry Donavon,
Charles [illegible]illhouser, 2242 Palethorp street.	300 Spruce Jacob Munch,
Thomas Smith, 1704 Rittenhouse st,	2315 Mascner street Michael Meagher,
Andrew Bauer, 2509 N. Second.	224 S. Sixteenth street David Kealer
Morris Nussbum, 429 Callowhill street.	Anton Auer
Peter Dunn, 301 N. 24th street.	John Reilley, 800 Union, W. P.
Bernard Laughlin, 809 Earp street,	George Price
Michael Murray, 824 Union st., W. P.,	Pat McDevitt 834 Union street
Michael Gannon, 622 Andrew street,	G. B. Enochs 1022 Coates street
John J. Wernll, 466 St. John street,	Henry Ungeree 1715 Frankford road
John Lockney,	Thomas Kelly
Daniel Foley, 1009 Otsego street,	David E. Wilson 746 S. Second street
Henry Degan, 637 Shippen street,	Joseph Castinett 714 S. Seventh street
Pat Henry, Clymer street,	John Henry 714 Watkins street
Pat Byrne, 1128 Cumberland av.,	Frank, Byrne 1208 Tilton street
Samuel Scott,	John Floyd, 112 Almond street
Pat Mullan,	Owen Sullivan 1032 S. Ninth street
John Bosenhart,	Peter Krichborn
Michael Maher,	John Chapman
John Guy,	Fred. Pinharo
Michael McLoughlin,	Henry Walls
Patrick Brown,	John Chapman
Dennis Lee,	James A. Watson
Michael Drury,	Thomas Ferrigan
Leonhardt Schirz,	Peter Krichborn
James McKnight,	Daniel Havliand
James McKinsey,	Charles Rogers
Total	486
Before published	1
Total for September 28	487
Total published heretofore	**1474**
Published To-day	**486**
Grand total	**1960**

In the list published above will be found the residences of a great many of the applicants, as well as of their vouchers, the first we have yet encountered in examining the papers on file in the Prothonotary's office. Every one of these cases should receive prompt attention at the hands of the several ward and precinct committees. By looking into them the gross frauds perpetrated in many instances may be detected and hundreds of them kept away from the polls, or prevented from voting.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver. 9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

BONNETS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY.
OPENING OF
FALL and WINTER BONNETS
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
9 29 tfrp

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street,
EXCLUSIVE IMPORTERS of the GOLDEN EDGE BRAND C. Ponson's LYONS CLOAKING VELVATS. [10 3 stu 2t

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FALL MILLINERY OPENING, THURSDAY, October 8, 1868. MRS. NICHOLS, 10 6 2t* No. 162 S. EIGHTH St., below Chesnut.

PAPER.
50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1 mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District Pennsylvania, No. 239 DOCK street.
POSTPONED SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, TWENTY-THIRD and SOUTH Streets, on THURSDAY Morning, October 8, at 10 o'clock, 80 Empty Hogsheads, 1 large size Beer Tank, 1 large size Worm Tank, etc. etc., seized under warrant of distraint and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid. JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. 10 6 2t

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District Pennsylvania, No. 239 DOCK Street.
POSTPONED SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, October 10 at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, PENN and LOMBARD Streets, 3 large size Copper Stills and 3 large size Copper Worms, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid. JOHN H DIEHL, Collector.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. 10 6 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
Estate of the Minor Children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the second account of JOHN GEGAN, M. D., Guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 16, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 432 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL, 10 6 tuths5t Auditor.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 9 6mp

DRY GOODS.
BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET.
We are again receiving for this season the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.
Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.
Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.
HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES.
Thirty-five Cases
Fine All-Wool Blankets,
Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain. [10 5 2t
GOOD BLANKETS, $3 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.
Have Now in Store a full line of
PLAID CLOAKINGS.
Scarlet and Black,
Black and White,
Blue and Green,
Green and Brown,
Scarlet and White,
Black and Purple.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 5 2t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

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JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
HAS NOW OPEN
BLACK SILKS,
FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Light Silks for Evening Dresses,
SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
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DRY GOODS.
BLACK DRESS GOODS
FOR
FALL SALES.
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
Offer for sale, by pi